FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Two car-bomb explosions in southern Lebanon killed 2 army of southern Lebanon (ASL) soldiers and 15 local residents and wounded 4 IDF and 3 ASL soldiers, ITIM reported. The suicide bombings occurred at ASL checkpoints into the southern security strip at Ra's al-Bayyadah and Hasbayya. The Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the attacks, which were carried out by members of the Syrian Social National Party, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

In further political developments, leaders of the Amal movement and the National Democratic Front (NDF) announced agreement on the establishment of a "National Alliance Front" following a 9 July meeting at Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported. The leaders of the new alliance subsequently held talks with officials of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), the radio said, and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt stressed afterward that the "strategic alliance" of the PSP, Amal, and the PNSF, will shortlybe translated into action against "sedition" by "pro-'Arafat symbols" in Sidon.

In Amman, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir viewed "expected" moves against Palestinians near Sidon as part of a Syrian "plot" that has included the recent expulsion of a Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) battalion from the Al-Biqa' Valley to Jordan, according to remarks broadcast by Amman television. The commander of the PLA unit, which arrived in Jordan 9 July, disclosed that it was forced out of Lebanon by Syrian troops following his refusal to join Palestinian forces controlled by Syria, Amman radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Denying Iranian claims carried by Tehran radio of a 14 km advance to "Nasriyan" on the Iraqi southern front, an Iraqi military source countered that the "Khomeyniite lies factory" slipped since there is no such area in Iraq or "anywhere" on the battlefronts, INA reported. Meanwhile, the Iraqi IV Army "completely exterminated" two Iranian infantry companies in a "forceful and devastating" offensive late on 8 July, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Sudan-Egypt

The Sudanese Council of Ministers "officially" asked Egypt on 9 July to extradite former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, SUNA stated. Monitored Egyptian media have not been observed to report on the Sudanese official request.

GCC session

Concluding its 15th GCC ministerial council session, the council's final statement carried by SPA listed the topics of discussion which included resolving the Iran-Iraq war, rejecting Iran's detention of the tanker *Al-Muharraq* and condemning the attack on the Kuwaiti amir's life.

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Arab League To Examine U.S. Measures Against Lebanon

PM090815 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Jul 85 p 2

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* bureau report: "Anticipated Arab Measures Against U.S. Aviation"]

[Text] Tunis — Arab circles in Tunis are following with interest the question of the reprisal measures which the U.S. Administration intends to take against Lebanon and Beirut International Airport following the hijacking of the American plane and the holding of its passengers as hostages for 17 days. The Arab League is taking particular interest in the matter, but is being reticent about the possibilities of measures that could be taken within a general Arab framework as a counter to the U.S. measures.

The Arab League is expected to adopt a public stance after its secretary general, Chedli Klibi, returns from his visit to Morocco.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that several possibilities are under consideration to counter the U.S. reprisal measures, but the Arab League's departments are still waiting to see the attitude Lebanon itself will adopt, and which is expected to become known after the Lebanese foreign minister's meeting with Arab ambassadors accredited to Lebanon and with Lebanese ambassadors accredited to other capitals.

The Arab League sources point out that no measures can be taken against the American airline whose plane was hijacked because this airline is subject to Arab boycott measures and, therefore, its planes are not allowed to land at Arab airports. But these sources point out that it is likely that the Lebanese Middle East Airlines will submit an application to the Arab Aviation Institute in Morocco calling for an all-out Arab boycott of all American aviation companies, a request that will be the subject of consideration at a later date.

UK Warned Not To Support Beirut Boycott

LD101003 Kuwait KUNA in English 0917 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 10 (KUNA) — U.S. anti-Beirut Airport measures are a collective punishment for Lebanon and the Lebanese people, Arab Ambassadors' Council delegation in UK told the British State Minister for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce following a meeting Tuesday.

Arab diplomatic sources in Lebanon said the delegation warned that Arab countries will review their relations with any country voicing support to the Reagan revenge plans against Beirut Airport.

The British minister, according to the sources, expressed understanding of the Arab position and aptitude for consultations in favor of Lebanon's sovereignty and international interests.

In a brief statement later a spokesman for the British Foreign Ministry said that the envoys expressed anxiety over the announced American measures, adding that the state minister explained the British position aimed at obtaining international support for the U.S. measures as a result of the deteriorating security situation at Beirut Airport.

The delegation comprised ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and the head of Arab League's bureau in London.

Palestinian Forces Attack Patrol in Gaza

JN091826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Upon instructions of the general command, one of our combat groups launched a hand-grenade attack against a mechanized patrol from the Zionist enemy forces near Nusayrat refugee camp in occupied Gaza yesterday. All of the patrol's personnel were either killed or wounded in the attack. Despite the enemy's attempts to send reinforcements to the scene of the operation, its siege on Nusayrat camp, and its large-scale arrest-and-search campaign against scores of citizens, the group left the scene of operation with complete success. Revolution until victory!

Sanaa VOP Details Anti-Israeli Operations

GF091755 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces stated the following:

1. Our Palestinian fighters operating inside the occupied territories last night attacked a Zionist military vehicle using hand grenades while it was passing close to the Al-Amal residential area in Khan Yunus City in the occupied Gaza Strip. The vehicle was burned and its driver wounded.

2. A group of our Palestinian revolutionaries in the occupied homeland attacked the military patrol of the Zionist enemy near (Al-Nafurah) camp in the Gaza Strip. The group used hand grenades. All members of the Zionist patrol were wounded or killed. The patrol was patrolling (Al-Nafurah) camp. The enemy authorities sent military support to the region in an attempt to besiege the Fedayeen group.

3. Our revolutionaries from the group of the martyr Major Isma'il Darwish operating in the occupied territories at 0715 on 7 July 1985 attacked the Israeli governor's residence using hand grenades. A number of the hand grenades exploded inside the building, injuring a number of enemy personnel. Their number remains unknown due to the security imposed on the region. The enemy forces are still besieging the region. They arrrested more than 40 citizens [words indistinct].

4. The Palestinian Fedayeen attacked an Israeli settlement in Nabulus region in the occupied West Bank near the grave of prophet Yunus. The stores caught fire. There were a number of injuries among the Zionist settlers.

DFLP Condemns Amal Aggression Against Camps

JN091812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] In an interview with VISNEWS, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has affirmed that the agent Amal movement insists on creating new flareups in Lebanon. What is taking place around the Beirut camps, the continued siege imposed by its forces in collaboration with the 6th Brigade, and the continued detention of hundreds of Palestinians are signs of a forthcoming grave situation, he said.

Arabsat Official on Arab Ground Stations

JN071420 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — Arabsat will become effectively operational next month. This was stated by Arabsat Director General Dr 'Ali al-Mashshat to INA today. Dr al-Mashshat added that arrangements for technical coordination with other international satellites have been completed following the successful launching of the first and second Arab satellites which were placed in orbits set by the International Telecommunication Union. Dr al-Mashshat said that the Arab countries have started testing their ground stations that are linked to the first Arab satellite, and successful television relay experiments were conducted between Djibouti and Tunisia.

Dr al-Mashshat added that obrital tests for the Jordanian ground station will completed in the next few days, and that this ground station will service Iraq until the completion of the Iraqi ground station that will be linked to Arabsat. Dr al-Mashshat said that the Saudi, Djibouti, and YAR ground stations are now ready for technical tests and that work was recently completed on the Bahraini and (?Tunisian) ground stations.

GULF AFFAIRS

Further on GCC Foreign Ministers Conference

Morning Session Concludes

GF091435 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has held a luncheon banquet in honor of the GCC foreign ministers currently meeting in Abha.

The ministers earlier concluded the session held this morning. They continued discussion of the topics listed in the agenda. It is expected that they will hold their final session later today and will issue a final statement on the issues and matters which they discussed and the outcome of their meetings, which they began yesterday.

Saudi Minister on Meetings

GF091619 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1510 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Abha, 9 Jul (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has described the meetings of the GCC Ministerial Council currently being held in Abha as part of the meetings which the Ministerial Council holds regularly and in accordance with GCC statutes. He said: During these meetings, current developments in the Arab and Gulf regions are being discussed, developments which require more solidarity and cooperation in a way that would show everyone our ability to defend our independence and to preserve our nation, accomplishments, and stability.

In a statement to SPA, his highness said the Ministerial Council underscores the need to continue efforts to relax the important issues in the region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war, and that we sensed continued cooperation from the peace-loving countries. He added: The council expects that these good office efforts and contacts will result in halting the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war in the near future, God willing. His highness said the council reviewed the cooperation made in the various political, economic, and security fields among the GCC countries. It also discussed achievements these countries have accomplished through their cooperation in the economic field, which are all a source of satisfaction and underline the need to continue the march, and has been defined by the GCC leaders for the region's people to achieve progress and ensure their dignity and might.

Meetings Concluded, Statement Issued

GF091630 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Abha, 9 Jul (SPA) — The GCC Ministerial Council concluded its 15th session in the city of Abha this evening.

At the end of the session GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah read a statement issued by the council. The following is the final statement:

The GCC Ministerial Council met for its 15th session in Abha on 20-21 Shawal 1405, corresponding to 8-9 July 1985. The council reviewed the situation in the region and the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war. It also reviewed the latest contacts made on this war as a continuation of the policy pursued and set up by the Supreme Council, especially the resolutions passed by their majesties and their highnesses in the Kuwait summit. The council affirms its determination to continue the contacts with the concerned parties, the Arab countries, and international organizations to support the efforts which aim at bringing about a peaceful solution to this devastating war. The council also discussed the sinful aggression against the procession of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, chairman of the fifth session of the Supreme Council, and one of the leaders and pioneers of the GCC march. While it condemns this criminal act, the council calls on the concerned authorities to intensify their efforts to confront such attempts.

The council also discussed Iran's detention in international waters of the United Arab Shipping Company's tanker *Al-Muharraq* and what this step constitutes — a violation of maritime law and freedom of shipping in international waterways and a violation of international law. The council emphasizes its rejection of this act and calls on Iran to free this ship immediately and to adhere to international law.

In the economic field, the council reviewed recommendations by various ministerial committees. It also decided to hand over a recommendation to the Supreme Council allowing GCC producers to market their products directly, without need for local agents. It also decided to recommend approving the equalization of all GCC citizens working in the private sector in rights and obligations with regard to profession.

KUWAIT

New Security Measures for Visas Imposed

GF091500 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that the Immigration and Passports Department issued instructions requiring every applicant to attach three personal photos to every application for a visiting visa card. The sources said the new visa cards will carry the photo of the visa applicant to ensure identification of the person when he enters the country. No visitor who does not have a photo on the visa card will be allowed to enter the country. The new measures are part of the policy tightening security measures for those visiting and leaving the country.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit of Jordan's King Husayn

Arrives in Al-Ta'if

GF091241 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1203 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 9 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Al-Ta'if today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was foremost among those who received the Jordanian monarch on his arrival at Al-Hawiyah Airport in Al-Ta'if.

King Husayn was also received by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of the district of Mecca; and senior civilian and military officials.

The Jordanian monarch is accompanied by a delegation that includes Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister of Jordan; Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Sahkir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court.

Meets Fahd

JN091600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if — Their Majesties King Husayn and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz held a meeting in Al-Ta'if this afternoon upon King Husayn's arrival in Saudi Arabia on a fraternal working visit. The two great leaders exchanged opinions on regional and international dimensions of the current Arab situation, as well as developments in the Palestine cause.

King Husayn reviewed the results of his visits to the United States and the United Kingdom. He also reviewed the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move in the European arena to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the Palestine cause in light of the agreement signed on 11 February between Jordan and the PLO.

Both sides reviewed the tragic situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon as a result of the continued aggression since the beginning of the holy month of Ramadan. They also discussed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and efforts to convene an Arab summit conference.

Their majesties asserted the importance of holding the summit in the service of the Arab nation's higher interests and decisive issues. The Jordanian and Saudi viewpoints were identical with regard to the need to hold the Arab summit on the level of Arab leaders so that it can confront the challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation.

The talks also dealt with relations of cooperation and integration between the two fraternal countries.

The talks, which were interrupted by a working lunch, were attended on the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Staff General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani, ambassador to Saudi Arabia. On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; and Ibrahim Sultan, ambassador in Amman.

Husayn Leaves for Medina

GF091458 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1543 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 9 Jul (SPA) — King Husayn of Jordan and his delegation left Al-Ta'if for Medina this afternoon to visit the prophet's holy mosque.

Husayn Departs for Jordan

GF091938 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] King Husayn arrived in Medina this afternoon. His majesty performed the holy prayers and extended greetings to the prophet of God, his peace be upon him. At 1830 King Husayn left Medina for his home country following his short visit to the Kingdom.

Press Examines GCC Ministerial Meetings

GF100740 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the importance of Gulf cooperation, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* said: Holding the current session of the GCC Ministerial Council in Abha, amid regional Gulf circumstances in particular, and Arab and international circumstances in general, gives a special value to the political, economic, and security resolutions which it will adopt. These will constitute the practical solutions, in the council's view, needed to remedy these circumstances and their negative effects on the march of cooperation, and on the security, peace, and stability of the Gulf region, in addition to their constructive contribution to remedying numerous negative phenomena in the Arab arena.

The paper added: Over the past 2 days the Ministerial Council has unanimously agreed on the importance of the joint security agreement among the GCC countries, and the need to agree on further coordinated security measures to confront the wave of terrorwhich some power centers, inimical to the security, peace, stability, development, and unity of the GCC countries, attempt to spread in the region. This is to involve the GCC countries in the Iraq-Iran war and eventually fulfil the goals of these power centers.

The magazine *AL-YAMAMAH* said on the same subject: Since its establishment, the GCC has passed through several difficult tests, in the face of which it has been steadfast, and from which it has emerged with increased strength and unity. The challenges have heightened the GCC's ability to react, surmount, advance, and rise to loftier heights. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is undoubtedly the great test. It has persisted, every now and then, and has continued to be a form of escalation which the big powers intend to continue. The tanker war developed into the war of cities, into the tanker war again, into the war of cities a third and fourth time, into major land offensives, into threats regarding the Hormuz Strait, into numerous other results particularly on the security level and the issue of terrorism and its recent spread.

UAE

President on Al-Qadhdhafi's Arab Union Proposal

GF100800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, wants the proposal for a charter for an Arab union submitted by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to be presented at a summit meeting. Following discussion and the adoption of the necessary resolutions, it will be the basis for joint Arab action.

In a message he sent to the Libyan leader, which was published in the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Shaykh Zayid announced his support for this project and said: "There is no means by which all of us can confront the danger of Zionist aggression and the hostile schemes which attempt to control the destinies of our nation except by finding a formula which will achieve unity of ranks."

The UAE president praised the Libyan leader's continued concern for searching for an honorable formula by which our Arab nation can emerge from its present crisis.

The letter is UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan's reply to the project of the charter of the Arab union proposed by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

PDRY

Chairman Contacts Syrian, Algerian Presidents

GF071933 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, had telephone conversations this evening with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. He discussed with them the current Arab situation and developments. He also exchanged views with them on these developments and on coordinating the stands of Arab progressive governments to counter the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against our Arab peoples and region, the need to unify the forces of the Arab national liberation movement in the current stage, and the need to enhance Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism. The brother secretary general also exchanged views with the Syrian and Algerian presidents on many issues and developments on the international level and on their relationship with issues which concern the Arab people.

14 OCTOBER Commentary Urges Unity Against Plots

GF091957 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Text] The security authorities in the PDRY ended the investigation on a network working for a foreign intelligence. The elements of the network were arrested earlier this year. This was announced yesterday in a statement to ANA by a responsible source at the State Security Ministry. The agency said that the Supreme Court of the Republic will look into this case during the coming days.

The newspaper *14 OCTOBER* today commented on this event, saying that the discovery of the network by the security organs in the PDRY, before it could carry out the mean designs planned by it, emphasizes the vigilance of our security organs, which have been built by the revolutionary experience of the sons of the workers, peasants, and fishermen. It pointed out that since the independence of the southern part of the homeland, especially since the corrective step in 1967 which specified the liberation and progressive options, our people have been facing various kinds of reactionary and imperialist conspiracies which aim to end the revolutionary experience. However, the vigilance of our people, our party, and the security organs, which have strong solid relations with the masses of people, foiled all these attempts one after another.

In its commentary, *14 OCTOBER* said that the attempts continue, but they will be discovered anew. The elements of these attempts — which prefer to serve the enemy of their people — will be presented to just trial. It pointed out that the discovery of the new espionage network came at a time when party and popular preparations are being made for commemorating an important event in the history of our people and party represented by the convening of the third YSP General Congress.

Concluding its commentary, *14 OCTOBER* urged the members and candidate members of the party and all our good people to commit themselves to vigilance, alertness, and a high sense of responsibility to confront all plots against the YSP and the PDRY people.

Soviet Economic Delegation Concludes Visit

NC091935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) — The director of the Soviet central bank and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this afternoon for Moscow at the conclusion of a 1-week visit to Egypt during which the Soviet official held talks with senior Egyptian officials on economic and trade relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Prior to his departure from Cairo Airport, the Soviet official said that the cordial talks were held in a constructive atmosphere. The discussions dealt with important issues related to bilateral economic relations. He added that these talks will be completed next autumn in Moscow in view of the importance of the issues to be discussed.

The Soviet guest was seen off at the airport by Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Manpower Minister Leaves for Baghdad 9 Jul

NC091652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training, left Cairo for Baghdad this afternoon. He is heading a delegation of the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions on a 3-day visit to Iraq in response to an invitation from the Iraqi Workers Federation.

Sudanese Information Minister Ends 2-Day Visit

NC060540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Sudan's minister of information, Muhammad Bashir Hamid, left Cairo for Khartoum tonight after a 2-day visit to Egypt. He arrived in Cairo on Wednesday while traveling to Sudan from Tunis, where he attended a meeting of Arab information ministers. He was seen off at Cairo Airport by Lutfi 'Abd al-Qadir, first under secretary of the Information Ministry, and by members of the Sudanese Embassy staff.

Party Delegation Departs for Sudan 9 Jul

NC100622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) — A delegation of leading figures from various Egyptian parties left Cairo for Khartoum tonight on a 5-day visit to Sudan.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, said that the purpose of their visit is to continue the dialogue between Egyptian leaders and the Sudanese leaders who carried out the popular uprising. It is important, he added, to get to know all trends of opinion in Sudan, for we must attach great importance to popular relations, as well as to official and diplomatic links.

The delegation includes People's Assembly member Dr Milad Hanna; Hamid Zaydan, chief editor of the *AL-SHA'B* paper and member of the Socialist Labor Party; Ahmad Taha, People's Assembly member from the Al-Wafd Party; Muhammad 'Abd al-Shafi, Liberal Party under secretary; Ahmad Hajjaj, People's Assembly member from the NDP; and other partisan figures.

AL-AKHBAR Views Reagan's 'Calculations' for Lebanon

PM091217 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 5 Jul 85 p 12

[Mustafa Amin article: "An Idea"]

[Text] We reject all kinds and forms of terrorism. We reject hijacking. We reject the hijacking of the U.S. airliner and the unjustifiable murder of the U.S. Marine who happened to be aboard, but we equally reject the U.S. answer of fighting terrorism with terrorism. We reject the destruction of Beirut Airport and the imposition of a ban on aircraft landing there. We reject the bombing of or attempts to occupy Shi'ite areas. Nobody should hold the whole nation responsible for the actions of a few hundred people. Such steps would harm millions of innocent people who had nothing to do with hijacking the aircraft or killing the U.S. Marine.

The U.S. Government has a right to seek financial compensation from the Lebanese Government for the dead Marine's family. It has a right to request an official apology from the Lebanese Government for a crime it had no hand in. It has a right to call for the punishment of the killer and seek reimbursement for the cost of moving the body back to the United States. That is what the United States did in a similar incident in Iran in the twenties when the Iranian masses attacked and killed a number of Americans. On that occasion the United States did not boycott Iranian ports or destroy the city where the Americans were killed. The matter was resolved without leaving any ill effects and, on that day, the United States won the respect and admiration of the whole world because it did not lose its nerve and did not use its might as a superpower to wreak vengeance on a small state.

We hope that President Reagan will reconsider his calculations and stop the measures he has already ordered and the other measures he is now contemplating. He should realize that the hijackers neither represent Lebanon the state nor Lebanon the lawful government. A magnanimous person offers mercy, not cruelty; forgiveness, not vengeance, especially in view of the fact that Israel earlier adbucted 700 Shi'ites and moved them from Lebanon to Israel in violation of all war conventions related to the transfer of prisoners to enemy territory. If, in retaliation for that violation of human rights, the Shi'ites hijaced 100 U.S. passengers, their is not the major crime. The greater crime is what Israel did to the Shi'ites. When that happened, the United States did not threaten Israel with a ban on U.S. aircraft landing in Tel Aviv.

The United States could say that it is not responsible for Israeli actions, but the Arab reply to that would be that if it were not for the United States Israel would not have been born, would not have managed to survive, and would not have had the arms that it has used to attack the Arabs and occupy Arab territory. Israel is still occupying Arab territory and refusing to withdraw.

We believe that the return of the hostages is a golden opportunity for the United States to understand the real reasaon for the lack

of security in the Middle East. That reason, in our view, is the unequal U.S. treatment of Israel and the Arabs and the lack of justice and impartiality. The United States is capable of silencing all the guns in the Middle East, and it should realize that skyjacking is a reflection of Israeli terrorism and that it was Israel which introduced terrorism to the Middle East.

Attacking Iranian Force 'Wiped Out' by Army

JN101100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1044 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) — Iraqi forces wiped out an Iranian force that attempted to advance toward Iraqi positions in the II Army Corps sector today. INA learned from an Iraqi military source that the enemy suffered more than 80 casualties including the commander of the force. The rest of the enemy troops fled from the battlefield leaving their dead behind.

The source noted that the enemy force was estimated at one infantry regiment and that our forces confronted it with heavy fire. He added that all the Iranian attempts to advance toward the Iraqi borders over the past few days have been crushed and that hundreds of Iranians have been killed.

Field Commander Cited on 9 June Attack

JN100745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0619 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi field commander has said that the sweeping Iraqi attack that was carried in the IV Army Corps sector at dawn yesterday was aimed at destroying the enemy power and preventing it from realizing its expansionist plans and invading Iraqi territory. In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published today, the IV Army Corps Commander Staff Major General Thabit Sultan said that the attack was also meant to upset the military arrangemnts that the enemy has been bragging about for a long time and which it called the war of attrition. The commander pointed out that the operation was carried out with tremendous fire-power and with the help of artillery, mortars, and tanks, supported by the Air Force. This threw the enemy into disorder and forced it to retreat to its rear positions.

Maj Gen Sultan said that the disclosed enemy losses were only preliminary figures because the captured Iranian soldiers said that those killed included a number of commanders and officers. The commander noted that following the Iraqi attack, the enemy launched five counterattacks, which were wiped out by our forces.

The Iraqi commander said that the enemy lost two important commanders and that the Paratroop Brigade of the 101st regiment, which the enemy regards as one of its best formations, was completely wiped out. The enemy also lost part of the armor it deployed in the battle and about 20 ambulances were seen evacuatiing the wounded.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,890

JN091807 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,890 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces continue to dominate all operational theaters and to tighten the noose around the aggressor Khomeyniites, affirming by precise performance and courageous action that Iraq's strong fist will continue to hammer the heads of the tyrannical clique until it submits to peace in accordance with the just and equitable terms specified by our great leader.

The following are the results for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of leader President Saddam Husayn's directives, may God protect him and guide his steps, the valiant forces of the two rivers supervised by Staff Brigadier General Tariq Muham and 'Ali al-Hamadani, and through the heroic 435th Brigade under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Rashid Sinjar Za'dam, carried out a forceful and devastating offensive at 0330 today [2330 GMT 8 July] with a force of our staunch men led by Major Khisru Isma'il 'Abd al-Qadir against positions occupied by the enemy in the heroic IV Army Corps sector of operations. In a lightening battle, during which the men's determination and high ability were manifested, and with splendid support from our valiant artillery and tank men, the enemy was crushed in these positions which were purged from the filth of the Khomeyniite scoundrels. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces in their new liberated positions. Two infantry companies from the 55th Paratroop Brigade of the 101st Regiment were completely exterminated, several enemy soldiers were taken prisoner, and quantities of weapons and military hardware were captured.

May God bless the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps. We thank him for this victory. Proceed toward fresh victories that will force the enemy of God and us to accept comprehensive peace. We seek help and success from God.

2. With God's help and the men's determination, our valiant Armed Froces' victories continue against the tyrannical clique in Iran. While our ground forces are recording the most splendid heroic epics in all operational theaters, our brave Air Force carried out a raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0645 [0245 GMT] today. After accurately and effectively hitting their target, the valiant Iraqi eagles returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Enemy groups tried to approach one of our units in the operational sector of our heroic IV Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted them and succeeded in liquidating 75 of the Khomeyniite remnants and destroying 15 vehicles carrying personnel. The other Khomeyniite remnants fled, leaving behind the bodies of their dead buried under the sand.

4. Our forward units continued to score effective hits on enemy units in the central operational sector using all types of weapons. Our units succeeded in burning four arms depots. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from them. They also destroyed three infantry positions and one observation post and killed two of the enemy and wounded several others. One of our heroic patrols brought back from no-man's-land arms and ammunition that were left behind by the enemy in previous battles.

5. One of our forward formations in East Basra operational sector opened up heavy artillery fire, inflicting heavy losses on enemy personnel and equipment. Two of the enemy were killed

and several others were wounded in another area in the same sector. The enemy was seen removing its casualties.

6. An enemy patrol tried to approach one of our units in the operational sector of the IV Army Corps. Our brave fighters, who were closely following its movements, opened heavy fire on it, forcing it to flee. The enemy patrol sustained losses in personnel. It left behind four dead bodies in no-man's-land.

7. One of our forward units ambushed enemy personnel in the northern operational sector, killing three of the enemy and wounding several others. Our unit returned safely to its position. An enemy escavator engaging in engineering work was destroyed in another area in the same sector.

8. An enemy boat was destroyed and all its occupants were killed in East Tigris operational sector.

9. The criminal enemy shelled Mandali and Abu al-Khasib District with long-range artillery.

10. Escaping the ruling charlatan clique in Iran and its bloody regime, more Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 July 1985

Libyan Operation Groups Condemn Al-Qadhdhafi
JN091621 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Text" of joint communique issued by Libyan opposition groups in London on 9 July 1985]

[Text] While Al-Qadhdhafi's envoys were touring Arab capitals with what was described as a plan for Arab union, Al-Qadhdhafi was signing a dirty, treasonous alliance with the Iranian regime that was directed mainly against fraternal Iraq. This alliance is considered a direct aggression against a fraternal Arab state — Iraq. It also constitutes a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter and of the Arab collective defense pact. Furthermore, it is an open threat to the security, safety, and stability of several other Arab states.

Undoubtedly, the Arab nation has heard from Al-Qadhdhafi only stands of treason, treachery, and plotting against the Arab nation's destiny and major issues. The silence of many Arab states over such reckless acts and their reluctance to face up to them has encouraged Al-Qadhdhafi to continue his treacherous conspiratorial plans.

The Libyan opposition groups have followed Al-Qadhdhafi's treasonous stands against the fraternal Iraqi people. They have also followed Iraq's decisive stands against al-Qadhdhafi. Proceeding from that, we declare the following:

1. The Libyan opposition groups strongly condemn all of Al-Qadhdhafi's conspiratorial plans against the Arab nation and steadfast fraternal Iraq, especially the alliance the Al-Qadhdhafi regime signed with the Iranian regime.

2. The opposition groups affirm that the Libyan people are innocent of all of Al-Qadhdhafi's crimes and plots against the fraternal Arab states. These crimes and plots have nothing to do with the feelings of fraternity and cordiality harbored by our Libyan people for their Arab brothers.

3. The Libyan opposition groups proudly hail fraternal Iraq for its firm, decisive decision in withdrawing recognition of Al-Qadhdhafi and severing diplomatic relations with Libya. They consider this decison an imbodiment of the Arab nation's willpower and conscience.

4. The Libyan opposition groups urge all the other Arab states to follow Iraq's example by withdrawing their recognition of the savage Al-Qadhdhafi regime and boycotting it politically, economically, and culturally. They also urge all Arab and Islamic parties, organizations, and unions to boycott the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and what it represents, it being a chaotic and savage regime.

The Libyan freedom fighters will continue their struggle. They are aware of their responsibilities and are determined to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's regime at all costs. The Libyan people's struggle history and great heroism is the reserve from which the strugglers derive strength and spirit until our people achieve victory and until we get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi and his clique, soon God willing. Libya would then regain its true Arab Islamic face and our people would enjoy a life of democracy and contribute toward building the Arab nation, defending the issues of human liberation, and serving world peace and justice.

[Signed] The National Front for the Salvation of Libya [al-jabhah al-wataniya li inqadhi libya]

The Libyan Democratic National Front [al-jabhah al-libiyah al-wataniyah al-dimuqratiyah]

The Libyan Democratic National Alliance [al-tajammu' al-watani al-dimuqratiy al-liby]

The Libyan National Organization [al-tanzim al-wataniy al-libiy]

The Libyan National Salvation Army [jaysh al-inqadh al-wataniy al-libiy]

The Libyan Liberation Organization [munazzamat tahrir libya]

The Libyan National Movement [al-harakah al-wataniyah al-libiyah]

Issued on 9 July 1985.

King Husayn Leaves for Saudi Arabia 9 Jul

JN091138 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Saudi Arabia this afternoon on a working visit during which he will meet with His Majesty Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz with whom he will hold talks on the situation in the region and bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries.

His majesty is accompanied by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Returns to Amman

JN091829 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and his accompanying delegation returned home this evening after a fraternal working visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, his majesty held talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Badr Forces Battalion Arrives in Amman

JN091740 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Ja'far al-Tayyar Battalion from the Badr Forces affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Army returned to Jordan this morning from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' after the Syrian authorities forced it to leave its positions confronting the Zionist enemy because the battalion had refused to join the pro-Syria dissident forces. Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PNC speaker; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in cheif of the Palestinian revolution forces; and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee members, visited the Badr Forces' position in Jordan.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih addressed the battalion personnel saying: You fought in Beirut and at every point and position to prove to the entire world that you exist in order to protect and defend the nation's honor. You proved that you are stronger than all plots. He said: The Palestinian camps in Beirut are still facing the conspiracy designed to force the Palestinians out of these camps. Those Palestinians' sacrifices and heroism have proved that they are stronger than all plots.

Shaykh al-Sa'ih said: Our relationship with Jordan, which extended its hands to us, is distinguished and our interest is one.

Al-Wazir Addresses Battalion

JN092012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Amman — Ja'far al-Tayyar Battalion from the Badr Forces affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] returned to Jordan this morning from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley after the Syrian authorities forced it to leave its positions confronting the Zionist enemy because the battalion had refused to join the pro-Syria dissident forces.

Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, addressed the battalion personnel. He reviewed the plots and stands of the Syrian regime toward the Palestine cause from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 until now, including the seizure of arms and ammunition dispatched to the Palestinian forces, the split, and the Tripoli war.

The Syrian stands are aimed at preventing the Palestinian fighters from confronting the Zionist enemy and pursuing all those who carry rifles in defense of the Palestinian people and their cause.

Khalil al-Wazir said: We warn our nation and the world, because the Syrians are preparing a new massacre in Sidon and 'Ayn al-Hulwah. The crime continues, and the Syrian decision is aimed at destroying the PLO and the Palestinain people's aspirations. The camps war is an evidence of this.

Al-Wazir added: We are confident that all agreements between the Syrian rule and Israel will not succeed. The Palestinian people's will is stronger than all plots.

Colonel al-Gharbawi, commander of the Ja'far al-Tayyar Battalion, which the Syrian authorities forced to leave its positions in confronting the Israeli enemy, delivered a speech in which he reviewed the battalion's heroism and sacrifices since its move into Lebanese territory to confront the Israeli enemy in all its positions. He said he was summoned to the office of Brigadier General Ghazi Kin'an, director of Syrian military intelligence, the day before yesterday. He was then summoned to the command staff in Damascus.

Brigadier General Tariq al-Khadrah, who was appointed by the Syrians as the PLA chief of staff, asked him to issue a statement announcing that he and his forces would immediately join Brig Gen al-Khadrah's forces, which are controlled by Syria. Col al-Gharbawi added that he rejected this, asserting his commitment to the PLO and its legitimate leadership. They then asked him to join PLO dissidents. He reiterated his rejection, announcing that he and his colleagues adhere to the work under the umbrella of Palestinian legitimacy represented by the PLO.

He said that he and his colleagues were forced to leave the battalion's position within 12 hours, after the Syrian forces located in Al-Biqa' besieged the battalion's positions. They were moved by force in Syrian vehicles to the Jordanian border. They were received at the border by a number of their brothers, personnel of the brave Jordanian Armed Forces, who offered them every help.

Brigadier General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the PLA in Jordan, made a speech in which he condemned Syria's stands toward the Palestine cause. He asserted that struggle will continue until the occupied Arab territory is liberated. He said that security of the Arab countries is security for the Palestinain revolution.

Al-Wazir on Forces' Expulsion

JN091819 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that the Syrian authorities' decision to evacuate the Badr Forces from Lebanese territory is a link in the chain of plots designed by the Syrian Government against the Palestinian people and their cause. Our correspondent Salim 'Ali Dhiyab recorded the following interview with Khalil al-Wazir for more details:

[Begin recording] [Dhiyab] What are the reasons behind the expulsion of the Badr Forces from Lebanon?

[Al-Wazir] It is obvious that the expulsion is a continuation of the plot designed by the Syrian regime against the PLO, the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian rifle. Therefore, the camps war is a link, and the expulsion of the Badr Forces from the Lebanese arena is another link. This scheme is expected to continue in the operation being prepared now against 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the south. This is a link of the conspiracy decided by the Syrian regime. The Syrian regime wants to prevent the presence of the ligitimate PLO.

[Dhiyab] Will the expulsion of the Badr Froces be followed by the expulsion of other Palestinian forces from Lebanon?

[Al-Wazir] The harassment is even practiced against the Salvation Front forces. We noticed that in the camps war, the Salvation Front forces were besieged and prevented from making any move to support their camps.

[Dhiyab] Thank you. [End recording]

PLO Statement on Return

JN092018 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — The PLO issued a statement today on Syrian plots to force a battalion of the Palestinian Badr Forces to leave its positions in Al-Biqa'. The statement says:

In completion of measures taken to carry out the 17 May agreement and in continuation of the conspiratorial role against the Palestinian revolution and its militant role in confronting the Zionist enemy, the Syrian authorities have forced the Badr units belonging to the Palestine Liberation Army to leave the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area, where these forces have been assuming their duties in confronting the Zionist enemy for 1 year.

The statement adds: The Syrian authorities' decision to remove the Badr Forces from Al-Biqa' comes to complete an older decision under which the Syrian authorities had removed the Fatah movement and the Palestinian revolution forces from Al-Biqa' and the north in implementation of a specific plan to which the Damascus regime adhered. The statement pointed out that the removal of the Badr Forces from their positions on the confrontation line in Al-Biqa' and the coincidence of that removal with the reduction of Syrian forces operating in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' constitute categorical new evidence of the Damascus regime's involvement in a plot to thin out the confrontation line with the Zionist enemy — a plot that is part of a larger one to liquidate the Palestinian existence. The crimes of annihilation against the Palestinian camps in Beirut at the hands of the Syrian regime and its agents and tools are clear evidence of that plot.

In its statement the PLO also condemned the suspect conspiratorial step taken by the Damascus regime as part of its revealed plot against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national forces that are confronting the Zionist enemy and its designs.

At the end of the statement, the PLO called on the Arab nation to confront and condemn this new plot. It urged the Arabs to confront Damascus regime's insistance on concocting plots against Palestine and its people as well as against Lebanon and its people, who are being subjected to an ugly sectarian and territorial partition in the service of Israel's objectives and plans.

'Arafat Issues Decree

GF091607 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 8 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] *AL-BAYAN* has learned that Yasir 'Arafat has issued a decree to all Palestinian fighters and military personnel who returned to Jordan from Tunisia and other Arab countries to permanently stay at a special camp in the Khaw region near Al-Zarqa'. This camp has been opened and put under the supervision of Colonel Nasr Yusuf. It will be used as a meeting place for all "Fatah" members, other military personnel, and freed captives, of whom 212 members are expected to arrive from Libya during the next 24 hours, following the removal of all obstacles impeding their travel to Jordan.

Amman TV Views Expulsion

JN091958 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Why have the Syrian forces besieged the Palestinian fighters in Al-Biqa' Valley and then removed them from Lebanon? How long will the serial of Palestinian sieges continue in Lebanon and Syria, and what is the Damascus authorities' objective in this step? How can this siege and removal serve the Palestine question and Arab cause?

Of course, the Syrian authorities did not ask the besieged Palestinian forces to proceed to the cease-fire lines on the Golan but rather to leave Lebanese and Syrian territory altogether. Those who heard these reports a short while ago in the newscast must have noticed the big contradition between what the Syrian authorities are claiming in their news media and what they are applying on the ground in the service of their personal ends. In a speech he made early in May, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad said that he had urged the chairman of the PLO Execu-

tive Committee and other Palestinian leaders to remain in Beirut to resist the Zionist invasion of 1982, but that he was compelled to go along with a collective Palestinian decision to leave the Lebanese capital. His excellency said he cited this incident for the sake of correcting the historical record.

We ask: How can this logic be reconciled with the siege, and later the removal, of the Palestinian forces that were stationed in Lebanon to fight the occupation forces? Has the occupation of Lebanon ended — as far as we know Israel still maintains a border strip in southern Lebanon — so that we can say that the forces that are there to liberate Lebanon can now devote themselves to other tasks? How can this logic be reconciled with what the Syrian media are saying day and night about the strategy of head-on collision and war of attrition against the Zionist enemy and what Damascus terms capitulation solutions?

Popular Army Training Set To Begin 3 Aug

JN090952 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Amman, PETRA — The Popular Army commander has issued a circular announcing that the training of those affiliated with the Popular Army in the Al-Balqa' Governorate will begin on Saturday, 3 August 1985. Twelve training centers have been set up in various parts of the governorate. Training in these centers will be restricted to males for the time being; females will start training at the beginning of the new school year, as military training for schoolgirls will only take place in their schools as provided for in the Popular Army Law.

ROK President's Special Envoy Arrives in Amman

JN091454 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Pong Tu-wan, the ROK president's special envoy, and his delegation arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he will convey a message to his majesty from his excellency the ROK president. He will also meet with Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi; the Senate president; 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives; and Tahir al-Masri, the foreign minister. Pong Tu-wan will discuss bilateral relations as well as international issues of common interest.

Reactions to Damascus Islamic Meeting Noted

Al-Jumayyil Praises Meeting

NC100726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Visitors to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil have quoted him as saying that the decisions emerging from the Islamic meeting held in Damascus are important and beneficial to Lebanon. However, everything depends on the results achieved by implementing these decisions. The president informed his visitors that the political subjects contained in the Islamic conference statement are identical to those found in the government policy statement. What was agreed upon during the Damascus conference, he further noted, does not contradict the points on which agreement already existed. What matters, he affirmed, is implementation.

President al-Jumayyil's visitors also quoted him as saying that everyone was going ahead with implementing the solutions arrived at before the camps war. I am ready now for anything that will save the country and end its ordeal. Whoever says I am uninterested, the president stated, let him prove it.

President al-Jumayyil praised the Syrian role, saying that the Syrians are seriously working for Lebanon.

Minister Sham'un Comments

NC092034 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Minister Camille Sham'un has made a number of observations about the Islamic meetings in Damascus. For example, he said that the meetings appeared as if they did not concern other Lebanese and the legitimate Lebanese authority. He added that the agreed upon security measures for West Beirut are an example of a unilaterally derived security plan for the western sector of the capital, while what is actually needed is the removal of everything that divides and separates the Lebanese from one another.

Sham'un said: We have not yet had the opportunity to be briefed on the details of the Damascus agreement. What we have learned permits us to make some observations which I will now mention while expressing full gratitude for what Syria has done and is doing to unravel the knots of the Lebanese crisis.

The first observation, Sham'un said, concerns the meetings held in Damascus. These meetings appeared as if they did not concern the rest of the Lebanese people and the legitimate Lebanese authority. Naturally, this makes us feel bitter. We know Syria's role and we are demanding such a role in support of the Lebanese authorities and the Lebanese people in order to reach the desired understanding. However, we can only put this observation on record in the hope that it will be useful for the future.

The second observation concerns the agreed upon security measures for West Beirut. These measures are a blatant example of a unilateral security plan the statement issued by the conferees rejected. What is the meaning of creating a security force outside of the institutions and then placing it under the command of the prime minister and the defense minister, other than the fact that the government itself, as an institution, the Interior Ministry, the Army Command, and all competent and responsible leaders have been ignored? In addition, the coordination committee that the conference decided to form to supervise the security plan in West Beirut, is equivalent to a full-fledged political authority.

Franjiyah Urges Cutting U.S. Economic, Diplomatic Ties

NC091111 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah began his weekly news conference at his summer palace in Ihdin this morning by thanking the Syrian brothers, primarily President Hafiz al-Asad, for the great sacrifices and efforts they are making in the interest of Lebanon. He hoped they would continue their fraternal initiatives and he urged the Lebanese leaders and functionaries to end their differences. Only through solidarity and accord can Lebanon be saved. A healthy Lebanon, he stated, is more useful to itself, to its sons, and to its Arab brothers than an ailing one.

Franjiyah commented on the decisions issued by the national Islamic conference held in Damascus. If these decisions are implemented, he said, then they will save Western Beirut from the hardships and tragedies it has endured for so long. He reiterated his call for severing diplomatic and economic relations with the United States. He urged everyone in the Arab world to boycott all American goods and commodities in response to the U.S. President's decision to punish Lebanon. He affirmed that the situation in Lebanon can only be improved if the head of the country, who is sick with cancer, quits. He also praised the European position regarding the U.S. decision to boycott Lebanon.

Junblatt Affirms Alliance With Amal Against 'Arafat

NC100553 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday evening in Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office. It was attended by Nabih Birri, Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansu, George Hawi, In'am Ra'd, and 'Umar Harb, for the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Amal movement; and by a number of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] leaders. The participants discussed security developments in Beirut.

Afterward, Junblatt said: We will cooperate in practal terms, as we did in the past, to strike at all pro-'Arafat symbols, either in Beirut or Sidon, to prevent the spread of sedition, and to implement the great national agreement that was arrived at in Damascus. He added: We again reaffirm that there is a strategic alliance involving the Progressive Socialist Party, the Amal movement and the PNSF. Our practical cooperation will be translated into action as soon as possible. Junblatt added: We warn against any sedition in Sidon; the NDF, the Amal movement, and the PNSF will take practical steps to strike at any conspirators.

Amal, Junblatt Followers Clash in Beirut 10 Jul

NC101127 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] We received a report a short while ago that clashes broke out between Junblatt followers and Amal movement members in the Bisharah al-Khuri and the Al-'Amiliyah College areas this afternoon. According to the report, the Junblatt followers have surrounded an Amal center in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah, where a 6th Brigade force is stationed. It has also been reported that the 6th Brigade is surrounding a pro-Junblatt post in Ra's al-Nab'.

Israeli Warplanes Raid Palestinian Camps

Nahr al-Barid

NC101236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1228 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] A security source has just reported that Israeli warplanes raided the Nahr al-Barid camp in the north at 1455 today after breaking the sound barrier over Tripoli. The Israeli warplanes drew groundfire but were able to attack the eastern side of the camp between Al-Muhammarah village and Al-Barid camp. Eyewitnesses said that two Israeli planes attacked the camp while four other planes provided air cover. Columns of smoke and dust were seen rising from the area raided by the planes. Several casualties were taken to the government hospital in Tripoli.

Al-Baddawi Camp Raided

NC101318 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1310 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Israeli warplanes also raided the Al-Baddawi camp near Tripoli today. Shells landed between the camp and the government hospital in Al-Qubbah.

Responsibility Claimed for Car Bombs in South

NC100749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] An Isreli source has declared that the two car bombs that went off yesterday in Al-Bayyadah and Hasbayya killed 15 Lebanese civilians and 2 army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers, while wounding several ASL soldiers and 2 Israeli soldiers. The Lebanese National Resistance Front has claimed responsibility for the two operations, which were carried out by Khalid Azraq and Ibtisam Harb of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. The two explosions took place within 5 minutes of each other.

1 German, 2 Polish Journalists Kidnapped 10 Jul

NC100710 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Three journalists, two Poles and a German, were kidnapped on 'Umar ibn al-Khattab Street in West Beirut yesterday. Their fate remains unknown.

Hezbollah Denounces Death of Muslim Author

NC092100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Hezbollah has denounced the assassination of Muslim author Samir al-Shaykh and his family. A statement distributed by Hezbollah says: The Israeli hands that assassinated a fighting brother whom we have known as a member of the resistance and as a bold Muslim author are the same hands which are disturbing our people's security and sowing sedition in Muslim areas.

The statement adds: The nature of the crime, which also involved children, reveals the identity of the killers who could not belong to any religion or practice Islamic law.

Islamic Unification, Arab Democrats Clash in Tripoli

8 Killed

NC100708 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The clashes that have been taking place in Tripoli since yesterday evening between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party are continuing. According to security sources, eight people have been killed, while a number of wounded have been taken to the Al-Mazlum and Islamic hospitals. The latest reports indicate that machinegun, rocket fire, and artillery exchanges can still be heard in the areas of Al-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, and Al-Qubbah.

During the night, the combatants raided each other's positions in the area of Ba'l al-Darawish, while the Syria road came under intense mortar fire.

Fighting Continues

NC100931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Clashes are still continuing along the combat lines in Al-Tabbanah and Al-Qubbah in Tripoli. The fighting intensified during the night, then abated this morning. Sniper fire is currently being directed at all roads leading to the areas of the clashes. Shells continue to fall periodically. The streets are deserted. As a result of yesterday's fighting, 5 people were killed and 21 others were wounded. The Law School and the Social Studies Institute examinations, originally scheduled for today, have been postponed.

The Joint Security Committee will hold a meeting at noon today in the Northern Military Area Command to put an end to the current fighting.

City 'Paralyzed'

NC101227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Sniper fire now prevails on all roads leading to the areas of fighting in Tripoli. Shellfire has completely paralyzed move-

ment in the city. As a result of the clashes, 25 people have been killed and 65 others wounded.

The Joint Security Committee in the north is meeting this afternoon to put an end to the fighting.

Lebanon's Karami Concludes Visit to Damascus
JN091830 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus this morning after participating in the Islamic grouping's meetings in Damascus over the last 2 days. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' saw Karami off at the airport.

Commentary on Damascus Agreement, Nation's Role
JN091423 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1134 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Damascus has always responded to Lebanese demands and made sacrifices so that the Lebanese people can feel secure in their territory, so that all Lebanese will be reassured about their naitonal future, and so that everyone in Lebanon will feel that Syria's mission is a pan-Arab mission and that its stands always aim at serving the Arab nation's destiny. Hence, Syria is concerned about strengthening fraternal and national relations among the Lebanese first, and then between Lebanon and its Arab nation. Hence also, leader Al-Asad insisted on creating a Lebanese reality that supports national struggle and is not a burden on that struggle.

The basic and important part of this concern was achieved through the brave Lebanese nationalist resistance which played a decisive role in the battle against the Zionist invaders and in setting a great example for every people that seeks their rights and freedom. The victories achieved by Lebanese heroism in the south created rancor among the defeatists. These defeatists and capitulationists wanted to avenge the Israeli defeat by undermining bridges and ties among brothers in arms, the sons of the one trench.

'Arafatist sedition in Beirut proved this fact. Yasir 'Arafat, who turned Beirut into an emirate for himself instead of turning the south into a crematory for the invaders and aggressors, disclosed his intentions by trying to trade in Palestinian blood to protect his capitulatory trend and his deviation from Palestinian struggle. 'Arafat, who wants to establish a state inside the Lebanese state under the slogan of safegaurding the Palestinian rifle, was the first to drop this rifle when he placed all his cards in U.S. hands and became a tool that serves Arab reaction, which is in alliance with all enemies of Palestine and the Arab nation.

The agreement among the leaders of Lebanese national movement in Damascus has reiterated that Lebanese is one nomeland, its territory is one, its security is one, and its affiliation is with one nation. As every Lebanese seeks security in his homeland, the Lebanese nationalist agreement signed in Damascus fulfills this need and guarantees the implementation of the desires of all Lebanese. The Lebanese agreement on the principles and foundations that serve national accord and collective security in Lebanon is not a victory of desires and will only, but also constitutes a painful blow to all those who used the Lebanese situation as a cover for their suspect moves against Lebanon, Palestine, and Arab rights.

The gaps through which those who are disregarding national struggle infiltrated will no longer become doors for plotting against steadfastness and confrontation. These gaps will no longer serve those who want to avenge Israel's defeat in the south. All conspiratorial parties, whether those who are on the 'Arafatist side or those who are collaborating with Israel, such as Antoine Lahd and his mercenaries, have reached an impasse after the Lebanese agreed on an objective and after the Damascus agreement renewed hope and laid down the formula that will guarantee Lebanon's unity and the Lebanese people's national unity and pan-Arab affiliation.

Syria, which has never shunted before sacrifices, will spare no effort or withhold Arab struggle from the Palestine cause. Syria is determined to save Lebanon so as to devote itself to a new mission whose results will define the fate of the entire nation. The issues of the Palestinian people and Arab unity are in danger after U.S. agents preferred to support the U.S. demand to boycott Lebanon instead of supporting a fraternal country whose sons have always struggled for the sake of Palestine and the Arab nation. The Lebanese people still insist on sacrifice as long as their heroism against Israel continues.

If defeatists have relinquished rights and struggle, this does not mean that the entire nation, with all its history and human heritage, has been defeated. Syria swore to be loyal to its promises. In its insistence on closing the Lebanese file, Syria is in fact renewing in the Arabs that will which was created by the liberation war of October and which was reinforced by the generous sacrifices in the south.

The formula reached by Lebanese national parties and forces to solve the tragic crisis will support those who are fighting invaders in the south. It will abort the efforts exerted by the parties to and planners of the sedition. Thus, the slogan of closing the Lebanese file will be achieved on foundations that guarantee Lebanon's unity, the Lebanese people's security and stability, and the Arab struggle's weight, represented by Syria, its capabilities, and its insistence on liberating usurped soil and on raising the Arab nation's position in all its countries.

Commentaries on U.S. Measures, Threats

AL-THAWRAH
JN060731 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "U.S. Measures Are Not Against Lebanon Alone" *AL-THAWRAH* says: The Reagan administration's retaliatory measures against Lebanon do not seek to punish only the Lebanese people for the defeat they inflicted on U.S. and Israeli policies, but also seek to frighten and terrorize the Arabs, to make them give in and submit to a fait accompli. White House officials themselves have explicitly linked the measures they adopted against Lebanon with what they called com-

batting terrorism in the Middle East. This linkage clearly shows that the United States has declared war on the Arabs and that its new policy in the region is based on this policy.

Regrettably, the Arabs, have so far not put on record any serious stand in support of Lebanon in its moves to obstruct and paralyze the U.S. measures. This is a very serious matter because this Arab stand reveals the vile dimensions of the capitulatory moves by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat. While the United States seeks to take revenge on Lebanon and impose terrorist measures against it, the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes discuss appropriate means to activate the conspiracy to liquidate the Palestinian cause, as if the Cairo and Amman regimes are blessing the U.S. measures.

From this premise, one can ascertain that Reagan's measures against Beirut International Airport are the precursor of a large-scale terrorist operation that the United States intends to carry out against Lebanon. The United States continues to mass its fleets off Lebanon's coasts and continues to reject international public opinion's calls to cancel its measures. This U.S. campaign of blackmail and terror against Lebanon will not succeed in dampening the anger of the Lebanese people, who insist on confronting U.S.-Israeli schemes.

Lebanon is not alone in this confrontation. Arab forces of steadfastness and confrontion, led by Syria, support the Lebanese people and their legitimate struggle to defend their land, rights, and sovereignty. World forces of progress and liberation also support the Lebanese people and are ready to help them liberate their territory and achieve sovereignty on their land and in their homeland.

TISHRIN Condemns Statements

JN061000 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — *TISHRIN* wonders why the United States is pursued by all peoples everywhere, and why the desire to kill and retaliate whatever is American, has returned to dominate the behavior and practices of coerced people in the world. Under the headline "A Return to the Closed Circle ... Beware of Those to Whom You Have Done Good," *TISHRIN* adds: Why is the world pursuing the picture of the ugly American while countries other than the United States are not exposed to this pursuit by the peoples of the world? Why has not the USSR, the political rival of the United States, been exposed to what U.S. policy has been?

TISHRIN says: After all international and U.S. praise for President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts in releasing the passengers of the hijacked U.S. airliner, President Reagan disavowed his pledges and promises; resumed his threats of aggression, invasion, and retaliation; and consequenly imposed unfair decisions and sanctions on Lebanon and its people. He also organized an intensive campaign of pressure on the world to follow his sanctions and to starve the Lebanese people.

TISHRIN adds: Reagan has not learned from his ordeal. In fact, he does not want to. Reagan returned to megalomania and to the closed circle of violence and hatred that leads to counter-violence and hatred. Reagan should have used the opportunity and the leading role of President al-Asad in releasing the hostages to review his policy and regain U.S. credibility, which is at a minimum throughout the world. Reagan should not make compensation for his administration's psychological defeat govern his reaction and saddle the political deficiency of his administration and decisions with more deficient and shortsighted stands.

The paper adds: Reagan does not want to admit that only Hafiz al-Asad is the leader of political decisionmaking in what is related to the region and the one who holds the keys to the regional conflict. Nor does Reagan want to admit the capability of the great leader Hafiz al-Asad in the region, and that he was obliged to seek help and even to appeal for aid from Hafiz al-Asad to save himself from his ordeal.

The paper asserts that if Reagan continues his haughtiness he will pay a high price for every stupid decision regarding the region and its crisis. *TISHRIN* says: President al-Asad, from whom Reagan sought help and who responded for noble, humanitarian, principled, and pan-Arab motives, as was announced, has become, in the U.S. Administration's view, the president of one of the countries that sponsors terrorism. Thus, Reagan returned to threats.

TISHRIN concludes: Syria knows the limits of its capabilities and potentials, Just as it knows the limits, capabilities, and gigantic potentials of the United States. However, Syria also knows that it will not bargain or retreat from any pan-Arab stand related to the region and its central cause or its branches. Syria is confident that the region will not be a U.S. ranch and that returning to the region will not be easy. Syria knows how to defend Lebanon and everything that attracts the aggressive U.S. appetite. U.S. and Israeli stupidities will not be easy after today. The Arab region will remain Arab in its policy, future, and destiny under the leader of this nation, whom you know very well. You know the limits of Hafiz al-Asad's capabilities in the region and the world.

Damascus on U.S. 'Threats'

JN061319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department spokesman yesterday spoke again about security in Lebanon and the danger posed to the Americans in Beirut. He called on the Americans there to leave the city.

Calling on the citizens of a country to leave another country has well-known meanings in the world. What draws attention is that the country which is massing its fleets opposite the Lebanese shore, calling for a boycott of Beirut International Airport, and threatening to carry out military actions against Lebanese territory under the pretext of resisting terrorism, pursuing terrorists, and checking terrorist acts before they are carried out, is the country that is calling on its citizens to leave Lebanon. This causes real concern that the U.S. Administration might act

rashly and undertake military action in Lebanon. This also calls for serious consideration of the threats made by President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and other U.S. officials, because the rulers who behave in such a manner after the release of the U.S. airliner's passengers cannot be trusted and their pledges cannot be believed. They are liable to commit follies whose results they do not take into consideration.

It is not a heroic deed for a superpower like the United States to threaten a small country like Lebanon. Any aggression against Lebanon, regardless of what form it takes, will neither bring glory to the U.S. Armed Forces nor present a garland of victory to President Reagan. The force that is not based on what is right and just is terrorism in itself, especially if this force is used by a superpower against a small and weak state.

The United States may possess warships, aircraft, missiles, and huge armies, but it does not possess right and justice in threatening Lebanon. Right is stronger than force and peoples are stronger than aggression. The Lebanese people possess rights and seek justice. They have the kind of energy that makes them strong enough to confront aggression and make the aggressor pay a very heavy price for his aggression. The Lebanese people will not be alone and if the United States imposes a confrontation on them, it will not be settled in one round. The United States would then get involved in a conflict in the region that will remind it of Vietnam and of the Marines' withdrawal from Lebanon in 1958 and 1982.

When the U.S. rulers term as piracy the hijacking of an airliner at the hands of a small group of men working secretly, how should the world term U.S. behavior if the United States commits aggression against Lebanon without reason or justification? The Middle East region is an extremely sensitive region where many international interests are joined together. Matters in this region are sufficiently complicated and tension in an around it does not need to be increased to turn into a grave danger that might not be confined to the region.

It is very regrettable that the United States prefers playing with fire around the region's powderkeg at a time when none of the U.S. president's aides bothers to draw his attention to the hazards that this poses to the welfare of the United States itself. It is definite that the United States will not emerge victorious from any conflict in the Middle East. Neither the United States nor its agents or those involved in its schemes hostile to the Arabs will emerge victorious.

Commentaries on Jordanian-U.S. Joint Maneuvers

AL-BA'TH

JN070956 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — In its editorial today, *AL-BA'TH* deals with the Jordanian-U.S. joint maneuvers and the U.S. official spokesman's assertion that these maneuvers are an important link in arrangements President Reagan made to speed up the convocation of direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel.

It also deals with the Israeli welcome of such a military relationship between Amman and Washington, as well as Israeli praise for the Jordanian regime's courage in challenging Arab decisions and its rebellion against successive Arab summit resolutions. The paper said that Israel did not conceal its sentiments, as it reiterated that the Jordanian-U.S. maneuvers are directed against an Arab country — Syria — since the coordination between Amman and Washington will never be directed against Israel, the strategic ally of the United States in the Middle East.

The paper adds: No Arab, regardless of his political affiliation, can find such maneuvers tasteful or defend such maneuvers. Moreover, all Arabs realize that the United States is Israel, that the Israeli decision is a U.S. decision, and that no aggression against Arab territory takes place without a green light from Washington to Tel Aviv.

When the United States regards Jordanian and Israeli interests as one, it bases such consideration on deep understanding and experience. Israel's interest lies in the Palestinians not having an entity and an independent state. This is also the Jordanian interest, because the establishment of a Palestinian state will mean a fundamental change in the destiny of the region which colonialists have long sought to make their zone of influence.

The paper adds: The United States has admitted that these maneuvers are a thrust toward direct negotiations. Peres for his part admitted that the outcome of Jordanian-U.S. relations is exactly what Israel wants. Israel does not want the Arabs to adopt and rally around a unified stand. Israel is interested in finding Arab partners who reject the idea of a Palestinian state. This can be achieved in view of the unlimited Jordanian-U.S. cooperation.

In this regard, Peres says that Israeli interest dictates that Israel should have security and military authority over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, while Jordanian interest dictates that the West Bank and Gaza Strip be under Western civilian administration. These two relationships have a common denominator — the liquidation of the Palestinian existence and cause.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Thus, the chapters and links of the conspiracy have become exposed and visible. This makes Syria more capable of upsetting the balance and results and more capable of formulating and protecting the Arab decision in the entire region.

TISHRIN

JN080934 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the joint U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers under the headline "The Syrian Danger," *TISHRIN* says: The joint U.S.-Jordanian military maneuvers currently being held in Jordan call for great caution and raise more than one question. This is not because Washington and Amman announced them this time after they were secretly carried out over the past 4 years, but because they coincide with the intensive political moves aimed at settling the Middle East crisis in accordance with the

U.S.- Israeli view. The danger does not lie in the maneuvers themselves, but in what is behind them and what they signify in the long run in terms of a direct threat to the Arab region's security, and naturally Syria's security, because Syria is more concerned than others about this and is the only country targeted by these maneuvers. If we consider the fact that the U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers concide with the continuation of the Jordanian-'Arafatist move toward the U.S. settlement, we can understand the U.S. signal that is specifically directed at Syria.

TISHRIN adds: We find no better evidence of the soundness of what we say than what was said by our principal enemy, Israel, which affirmed the close link between the U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers and the political elimination efforts based on the 11 February 1985 agreement in Amman between 'Arafat and Husayn. The paper adds: When Israeli radio affirmed this link, it was not unaware of what is meant by these military and political moves against Syria. The radio affirmed that these maneuvers are aimed at confronting any possible danger to Jordan from Syria, because the Syrian danger Husayn is facing made the United States attach special importance to its strategic relations with Jordan to participate in political negotiations on the Middle East. We carry these words verbatim to explain the reality of the general situation in the Middle East and the nature of the fervent move by the capitulatory parties.

TISHRIN says: When Israel talks and the Jordanian regime remain silent about the Syrian danger, there is no doubt about the stands of Amman, Tel Aviv, and Washington. The stands of the three capitals are in harmony and even identical on all the Middle East issues. Syria today constitutes a danger to Jordan, and Israel is no longer a danger, because it has become, or will soon become, the first ally of the Amman regime on the basis of the Camp David accords appendices. The paper affirms that it is Syria which is now threatening the region and not Israel, whose forces are still occupying Arab territories and practicing coercion, terrorism, and torture against Arab citizens. In this way Zionism, imperialism, and reaction falsify facts to justify dealing a military blow to Syria that makes it unable to confront the plot of capitulation. Yet everyone must know that Syria is strong enough to confront any action against it and foil all the destructive plans proposed in the Middle East arena. Hence the meaning of the Syrian danger can be understood.

Shamir Hopes for Better Relations With Turkey

TA100605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The foreign minister hopes that relations with Turkey will improve. In a talk with Turkish journalists, Minister Shamir emphasized that Israel is not opposed to the strengthening of relations between Turkey and the Arab countries, if this does not harm Israel. According to Shamir, Turkey — as a country located in the Mediterranean area — shares common interests with Israel. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez cited the foreign minister's remarks.

Peres, Moda'i, Qeysar Discuss Economic Plan

Disagreements Continue

TA090937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Another meeting between the prime minister, the finance minister, and the secretary general of the Histadrut has ended without any agreement on matters of wages and dismissals aimed at making it possible to cancel the emergency decrees. The parties will meet again tomorrow.

The finance minister is not prepared for any compromise on the economic plan, and is determined to implement it as it is, without surrendering to the Histadrut's moves. Minister Moda'i is apparently only prepared to pay the workers 10-percent compensation, and not 14 percent, as has been published.

It has been learned that the prime minister's statement about the higher compensation could commit the Treasury to an additional expenditure of $12 million. Nevertheless, the finance minister thinks that understanding can be reached with the Histadrut if it demonstrates responsibility, in view of the difficult state of the economy. According to Minister Moda'i's proposal, the bottom 2 percent will be fully compensated, while a graded compensation will be given to the other workers.

Meeting Ends Without Solution

TA100838 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0824 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The 3-way meeting between Peres, Moda'i, and Qeysar has ended. At the end of the meeting, the Histadrut secretary general said that understanding has been reached regarding the data concerning wage erosion, but there is no change in the disagreement over the rate of compensation to wage earners. According to him, the government aims to reduce the wages to their 1976 level, which means an erosion of approximately 45 percent. The Histadrut will not allow such a wage erosion, he said.

Our correspondent Hemi Bar-Yosef reports that the issue of dismissals in the civil service was not raised in this meeting.

Effects of Budget Cuts on IDF Termed 'Very Severe'

TA100550 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffman]

[Text] Expressing deep concern about the effect of budget cuts on the level of logistics in the Israel Defence Forces, Logistics Branch head Aluf (Maj Gen) Haim Erez yesterday warned that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate further.

Stocks of ammunition per weapon were below the optimal standard set following the 1973 Yom Kippur War, Erez told reporters visiting an ammunition base in the centre of the country.

Admitting that there are more tanks and artillery pieces than in 1973 and that the equipment is more advanced and more efficient, Erez stressed that supply levels are below what was planned. Even though some "surplus" units have been trimmed, he said, the IDF cannot allow any more severe cuts in men and equipment since, quantitatively, it lags far behind the Arab armies.

Erez revealed a major reorganization in the IDF's logistic services. The Ordnance and Maintenance Corps, which until now operated independently, have been subordinated to the Logistics Branch. This is to prevent duplication. Erez denied a press report that the reorganization was carried out impetuously and said years of preparation and discussion preceded it.

There are still those who oppose the move, the main opponent being the Chief Ordinance Officer Tat-Aluf (Brig Gen) Tuvya Margalit, who has tendered his resignation. This has been accepted by the chief of the general staff and Margalit will leave soon, said Erez.

Returning to effects of the economic situation, Erez termed them "very severe" and said that some of the faults highlighted by successive state comptroller reports following the Yom Kippur War and the Lebanon War cannot be put right, because of budgetary constraints.

Quoting figures to make his point, Erez said that engine hours for tank-crew training have been cut by 10 per cent; and the branch's personnel roster had been cut by hundreds of men.

The cuts are affecting local military industries as well as the IDF, he said. The IDF is buying less ammunition than usual, and this is hitting the industries, which are being forced to dismiss workers. "The IDF is buying less ammunition than it is firing," said the logistics chief.

The cutback in the budget is also being felt in soldiers' conditions. Less is being spent on food, and items like clothing, tables, chairs, tents, pots and pans are not being bought, said Erez.

The branch collects damaged and out-of-date ammunition and restores it to use in its own plants. Practically all the ammunition previously deemed unusable is now being recycled. This ranged from rifle bullets worth IS225 each to TOW anti-tank missiles worth IS15 million each.

No money has been saved as a result of the withdrawal from Lebanon, since the $110 million budget for redeployment and fortifying the northern border will not suffice, said Erez. The annual cost of maintaining the IDF in Lebanon has been estimated at $200m.

Air Force Strikes 'Terrorist' Bases in Lebanon

TA101256 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] At noon today, Israeli Air Force planes attacked three terrorist bases in the area of Tripoli in northern Lebanon. All our planes returned safely. The pilots reported accurate hits on the targets. Two of the bases were located near Nahr al-Barad, some 9 km northeast of Tripoli and were used by Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Fatah organization. One base housed the organization's command and the other base served as a jumping-off point for attacks. The bases included several 1-story buildings. The third base was located some 2 km northeast of Tripoli and was used by the PFLP-GC headed by Ahmad Jibril. The base included trenches and bunkers.

Our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck adds that radio stations in Beirut have been reporting many casualties and that giant fires have erupted in the stricken areas

Two Car Bombs Explode in Southern Lebanon

'Kamikaze Fighters' Blamed

TA091608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1601 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Kamikaze fighters have blown up two booby-trapped cars near Hasbayya and Ra's al-Bayyadah, killing several local residents and two army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers, and slightly injuring two IDF soldiers. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in Hasbayya the kamikaze drove a car that was identified as either a Peugeot or a Volkswagen. He arrived at an ASL roadblock, was instructed to get out of the car, but ran back to the car and activated it immediately following the ASL inspection. In Ra's Al-Bayyadah, north of Rosh Haniqrah, a Peugeot 504 car was blown up. It was apparently driven by a woman. The two cars exploded within 10 minutes of each other. Hasbayya and Ra's al-Bayyadah are located just outside the security strip, not inside it.

4 IDF, 3 ASL Soldiers Wounded

TA091817 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1813 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Rosh Haniqra, 9 Jul (ITIM) — Four IDF soldiers and three army of southern Lebanon soldiers were wounded this afternoon in a car-bomb explosion north of Rosh Haniqra.

ITIM correspondent Arye Me'ir reports that five casualties had arrived at Nahariyya hospital by 1800 this evening, four of them from the IDF, and one from the ASL. Four are reported in good condition, while another has sustained slightly more serious wounds. He is an IDF soldier. Three of the wounded are currently in the operating room, while two others were released after first aid treatment. The hospital is ready to admit two other victims who are expected any moment. They are ASL soldiers who were also slightly injured in the explosion. The explosion occurred north of Rosh Haniqra, in Ra's al-Bayyadah.

Armored Division Exercise Ends in Northern Command

TA091959 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Zefat, 9 Jul (ITIM) — A large-scale armored division exercise ended today in the Northern Command. Air Force units also participated in the maneuvers.

Defense Minister Y. Rabin and Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi attended the exercise and praised the units' standards.

Sources in the Northern Command have noted with satisfaction that in spite of the budget cuts, the IDF is holding many exercises for the combat troops.

Schiff Analyzes Strategic Cooperation With U.S.

TA051031 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jul 85 p 11

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Where Is the Strategic Cooperation?"]

[Text] Now that the affair of the hijacked TWA plane has ended, it is our duty to examine the significance of the faulty connection which emerged — primarily during the 1st week of the hijacking — between Israel and the United States on such a vital issue. Was it coincidental, or does it indicate a basic defect? The United States and Israel have a strategic cooperation agreement, as well as agreements on the exchange of information, including one for intelligence cooperation that dates from 1968. The leaders of both countries have welcomed these agreements on various occasions, and Israel blew its trumpets about the fact that at long last it had achieved strategic cooperation with a superpower. Nevertheless, it is worth asking a naive question: What is the significance of strategic cooperation when grave misunderstandings occur in the communication between the two sides on an issue as basic as the hijacking of a U.S. plane by extremist enemies of Israel, who demand that Israel pay the price for the hostages? When you get right down to it, is the matter of strategic cooperation mainly ideological, abstract, so much endless "jabbering" and trips by senior officials from capital to capital, with its channels blocked as soon as genuine, immediate issues emerge? This is what actually happened during the 1st week of the hijacking affair.

Officials in Israel will undoubtedly claim that senior officials from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv called them, passed on messages (quite vague ones), and asked questions. But that is what the Americans also did with senior officials in Syria. What matters as far as we are concerned is that the hijacked plane affair was filled with misunderstandings, faulty and distorted interpretations on both sides, mutual suspicions, and rebukes. Until the prime minister took the affair into his own hands at the end of the 1st week of the hijacking and, in fact, seized it from

the defense minister's hands, there was no suitable contact between the sides. Prior to this, contact was made on more than one occasion through television and press interviews.

During the 2d week and after that, when the intercontinental telephone calls between Peres and Secretary of State Shultz increased, better personal contact was established between the sides. But anyone who makes such intercontinental phone calls knows that there is a limit to what can be said on open lines about operational issues involving a terrorist operation and highly sensitive negotiations. Because of this, the personal contact between Peres and Shultz did not always help to thoroughly clarify the positions of the two sides. Therefore, nobody is surprised that we seem to hear one U.S. voice in personal conversations and another, somewhat contradictory one in public. Most regrettably, it must be stated that such rapport on strategic matters between partners is insufficient. Something is basically lacking in the relations between the partners. Several of those dealing with strategic cooperation wink mysteriously whenever this is mentioned. But the position of others in the group is more acceptable, as is that of those Americans who refer to the issue with restraint and in a more realistic way. On the one hand, it is true that Israel — together with the NATO countries, Japan, and Australia — is being invited to join in the "star wars" research but, on the other,Washington and Jerusalem fail to establish real contact in an affair such as the hijacking of the TWA plane.

The affair also shows that the contact established through the embassies of both sides did not work as it should have. People in Jerusalem explain that the Israeli Embassy in Washington did not fulfill the minimal expectations for a real contact with the White House. It seems that there was another type of problem in the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. The absence of Ambassador Sam Lewis and the introduction of people who do not yet know the intricacies of the contacts with the different figures in Israel certainly made the contact more difficult. However, I find it hard to believe that everything depends on one man — Sam Lewis — however good he is. In cases of this type, the feeling that something is wrong with the basic relationship is reinforced.

In the wake of the breakdown in communcations which emerged during the affair of the TWA plane, experts dealing with strategic cooperation with the United States recall that whenever there has been mishap or unusual event, the "strategic" channels became blocked. For example, when the United States planned and carried out the operation to release the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, an operation that involved the use of bases in Egypt and Oman, it did not bother to seek Israel's help and let it on the secret, not even with a hint. After all, Israel had a great deal of experience in Iran, as well as in various operations, and could have offered some tips. When the Marine headquarters in Beirut was blown up, no operational contact was established between the sides, not even for the transfer of wounded. It was only after much criticism was leveled by both countries' press and in Congress that the framework agreement for medical cooperation was signed. Furthermore, despite the strategic cooperation, the Americans keep quiet on anything connected with joint maneuvers with the Arab armies and other military links with Arab countries.

Those in charge of the issue of strategic cooperation, please take note. There are more urgent matters than the storage of medical equipment in Israel. This is being done in any event, and at the slow speed dictated by the Americans. **What should precede this** are permanent arrangements for immediate operational and political consultations that go beyond the routine contacts maintained by the embassies. And better late than never.

Zaq Berates Kimche's Activities in U.S.

TA081039 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 85 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "David Kimche's Banana Peel"]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche tripped in Washington. He tripped on a banana peel at *THE WASHINGTON POST*'s editorial board and got hit by the communique issued by the State Department spokesman.

In an interview with *THE WASHINGTON POST*, Kimche expressed his "personal opinion" that the United States should ask Israel to delay the release of 400 Shi'ites who remain detained at 'Atlit until the Shi'ite militia groups in Lebanon free the seven Americans they have been holding.

The U.S. State Department spokesman hastened to dissociate himself from the notion raised by Kimche, even if he voiced it as a "personal opinion," and emphasized that the United States objects to any linkage whatsoever between the Shi'ites detained in Israel and the U.S. hostages.

Had the director general been cautious, as a senior diplomat should be, he would not have brought upon himself such a public reprimand. After all, Kimche had an opportunity to explore his idea in his meeting last week with Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost in the framework of the annual dialogue on international affairs between the Israeli and U.S. ministries.

Had Kimche presented his idea to Armacost, the latter would have probably told him the reasons why the United States does not want to involve Israel in explicitly Muslim affairs.

Moreover, had Kimche taken a closer look at his ideas prior to his departure from Jerusalem and had he not concealed his personal opinion before disclosing it to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, he would have probably been told that his idea entails a trap for Israel: Any linkage whatsoever between Muslim detainees held in Israel and U.S. hostages in Lebanon creates a lever for blackmail by all sorts of terrorists; during the hijacking crisis Israel went to great lengths not to make such a connection so as not to set a precedent for blackmail in the future.

Kimche did not watch his language and Israel received what amounts to a public reprimand from the U.S. State Department spokesman. In fact, Israel was asked not to stick its nose into other people's affairs, and not to stand in the way of the negotiations the U.S. President has been holding with the Syrian president over the release of the seven U.S. hostages.

The intimate relations between Israel and the United States and the permanent dialogue between the two countries are supposed

to prevent such mishaps as the public and hasty dissociation from the notion raised by the Foreign Ministry director general, who was in Washington to conduct coordination talks.

Although the communique was not a slap in the face, the Arab countries might interpret it as another sign of a weakening in relations between Washington and Jerusalem.

The U.S. reaction was not unpredictable. The hastiness with which it was made stemmed from the lesson the United States learned from the hostage crisis in Tehran. In November 1979, when the Voice of Israel quoted the then Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman as having said that Israel had a way to release the U.S. hostages in Iran, official Washington was shocked out of its wits when the Islamic countries interpreted this as a U.S.-Israeli conspiracy to attack a Muslim country such as Iran. Following the radio report, Ambassador Samuel Lewis gave the defense minister a piece of his mind: If you have any plans, tell me, but do not tell the radio; if you do not have any plans, why do such a thing to us?

Nevertheless, news agencies rushed to make a connection between the meeting and the defense minister's remarks on the Voice of Israel about a plan to release the hostages. This was reported all over the world, and when the news reached the Muslim countries, there were enough provocateurs there who pointed to cooperation between Israel and the United States against a staunch Muslim country. As a result of this provocation, triggered by the meeting between Lewis and Weizman, thousand raided U.S. consulates in Muslim countries and the consulate in Islamabad was set on fire.

The Americans were shaken by the consequences of Weizman's private blabber, and after 2 days of riots in various Muslim capitals, the U.S. ambassador summoned Israeli newspaper editors and pleaded with them for the Israeli press to "drop" the issue so as not to add fuel to the fire of anti-U.S. agitation.

Kimche's slip need not have happened. It apparently stemmed from the uneasiness shared by many Israeli officials about Jerusalem's delayed reaction during the hijacking crisis. This feeling is well founded. Indeed, Israel was perceived by U.S. public opinion as unwilling to help the United States with its predicament. It was definitely necessary to rectify this perception, but the director general went overboard when he raised a private notion in public.

The public notion acted as a boomerang, with Israel being perceived as a country making spectacular proposals which might endanger the seven Americans held by Shi'ite fanatics.

There was no need to delay the **quiet and non public Israeli offer** for help at the beginning of the hijacking crisis, just as there was no need for an Israeli **public offer** that was not coordinated with the U.S. Administration beforehand.

Apparently, the popular saying that "once bitten, twice shy" also applies to diplomats.

ECOWAS Summit Concludes; Delegates Sign Protocol

AB081306 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The 8th ECOWAS summit ended in Lome on Saturday afternoon. The summit adopted several decisions among which was that relating to the confirmation of the appointment of Momodu Munu of Sierra Leone as executive secretary of ECOWAS as from 1 January 1985. There was also a decision relating to the appointment of Ahmed Haiba from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania as auditor of the Community as from 1 January 1985. The summit also adopted a decision on the establishment of a travel certificate for ECOWAS member-states. This decision follows the adoption of travel documents being used within the ECOWAS member-states, with a view toward facilitating the movement of persons and immigration formalities at border posts. Other decisions dealt with the supplementary protocol on traffic regulations, the implementation of the protocol on the free movement of persons, and the right of residence and establishment. The protocol lays down the basis for a close and efficient cooperation between the administrations of member-states with a view toward granting one another a mutual and lucrative assistance in the field of free movement of persons, goods, and capital.

Another protocol dealt with the agreement on the temporary importation of passenger vehicles into member-states. The said protocol regulates the temporary stay within the Community of passager vehicles registered in member-states. Concerning the supplementary protocol relating to the implementation of the second stage — right of residence — of the protocol on free movement of persons, right of residence and of establishment, the conference decided to postpone the adoption of this protocol until its next session. It is, however, understood that the deadline for the implementation of the second stage takes effect as from 5 June 1986 and will be for a period of 4 years.

Participants at the 8th ECOWAS summit also examined the report of the ad hoc ministerial commission on assessment and reflection. The conference mandated the executive secretary and the director general of the ECOWAS Fund to take necessary steps to ensure the immediate implementation of recommendations contained in the report of the meeting held behind closed doors during the 17th session of the Council of Ministers on the assessment of the institutions and activities of the community. The conference also charged the Council of Ministers to pursue its debate on the other sections of the report of the ad hoc commission on assessment and reflection, in order to present concrete recommendations at its November 1985 meeting.

Concerning economic issues, the heads of state and government expressed great concern over the unfavorable economic situation prevailing in the subregion and which is characterized by (?economic debts) as well as the persistent drought and desert encroachment resulting in the current famine. It was noted that of the eight member-countries of the ICDCS [Permanent Inter-state Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel], seven of them belong to ECOWAS. Therefore, the Community should attach great importance to seeking solutions to economic problems. The meeting expressed the need for member-states to strengthen ties of cooperation between intergovernmental organizations charged with these problems. The next summit will be held from 5 to 7 May 1986 in Lagos.

The Nigerian head of state was elected current chairman of the Community.

Ministers Prepare Agenda for OAU Meeting

EA081520 Dakar PANA in English 0925 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 July (PANA) — The agenda for the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, released to the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), today, centres on the economic problems facing the continent. Up for discussion are the recommendations on economic matters formulated by the steering committee for the attention of the forthcoming summit of heads of state and government.

These include a review and assessment of the Lagos plan of action and the final act of Lagos. The plan of action was drawn up at the OAU's Lagos summit in 1980. And is a blueprint for the continents economic development to the year 2000. A quarter of the period of its implementation has therefore passed and the Council of Ministers will assess what progress has been made.

The council will also discuss a special programme of action for the improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agriculture in Africa, as well as the problem of the continent's foreign debt. The meeting will consider a report on the special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine in Africa. The ministers will examine the draft statutes of the fund, draft rules of procedure and the draft criteria and conditions for the approval of loans and grants.

A report on the recent visit by the OAU interim secretary general, Dr Peter Onu, to drought-stricken African countries will also be presented. Other items to be considered include reports on decolonisation, and from the OAU Liberation Committee and a progress report from Dr Onu on the implementation of the OAU'S resolution on disarmament, denuclearisation, security and development in Africa.

A report from the interim secretary general on the root causes of the refugee problem in Africa will be presented as will an activities report from the OAU Commission of 15 on refugees. Other matters on the agenda include Afro-Arab co-operation, a report from the Conference of African Ministers of Information and a consideration of the state of arrears of contributions to the OAU owed by member-states.

The session of the Council of Ministers is due to start in Addis Ababa on Wednesday and will last for a week.

Nigeria Prepares OAU Liberation Group Program

AB081753 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria is to initiate a 3-phased program of action during her current tenure as chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee. Under the first phase, she will ensure that all OAU members

pay their contributions to the Liberation Fund. Special messages to this effect are soon to be sent to the countries concerned to persuade them to meet their obligations.

The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, announced this in Lagos today in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent. In the second stage, Nigeria will appeal to the international community, especially the traditional supporters of liberation efforts, to sustain and increase their assistance. A strategy to assist the Frontline States would also be worked out to strengthen them against apartheid South Africa's unprovoked aggressions. Under the third stage, the Federal Government will continue to play a leading role in efforts to educate the American people on the evils of apartheid. This is because of Nigeria's belief that America holds they key to the early independence of Namibia and the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

ALGERIA

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Conducts Visit to Algiers

Talks With Messaadia

LD081928 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Official Palestinian-Algerian talks began this afternoon at the residence in Algiers of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution; the talks were led on the Palestinian side by the brother leader Abu 'Ammar and brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, for the Algerian side. An informed Palestinian source said that the talks centered on the latest developments of the Palestine problem, the current Arab situation in general, the situation in the Palestinian camps and the occupied Palestinian homeland in particular, and the possibility of the holding of an Arab summit to discuss the conditions of the Palestinian camps.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived earlier at noon today in Algeria leading an important Palestinian delegation which includes brothers Hani al-Hassan and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], members of the Fatah Central Committee, and brother Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunisia. He was welcomed on arrival at Algiers International Airport by brother (Sadiq Zuwaytin), member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN, and a number of Algerian officials; and on the Palestinian side by brother Abu al-Dajjani, PLO and Fatah representative in Algeria and a number of cadres of the PLO office in Algeria. At the VIP lounge brother leader Abu 'Ammar made a statement to the press in which he said that his visit came amid difficult and critical circumstances being lived by our Arab nation and homeland, and this requires continuous consultations from all of us to confront all the dangers surrounding us; he pointed out that Algeria continues to occupy a forward position in the defense of our Palestinian people whether in or outside the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly in Lebanon.

Received by Bendjedid

LD092117 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The PLO chairman has been in Algiers since last night. Mr Yasir 'Arafat was received this morning by President Chadli Bendjedid.

Messaadia Meets With Angolan Defense Official

LD081455 Algiers APS in English 1145 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 8/7/85 (APS) — Bilateral relations, the cooperation between Algeria and Angola, and the topical international questions especially at the African level constituted the main subjects of talks the head of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia had with visiting Angolan Vice-Minister of Defence and Chief Commander of the Angolan forces Henrique Carrera.

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison Bureau Condemns Reagan's Speech

LD100836 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in the Jamahiriyah condemned the statements by U.S. President Reagan to the American lawyers association in which he threatened to use military force against the Jamahiriyah and some progressive countries which reject the U.S. diktat. The committee also rejected his false claims and attempts to accuse these countries of terrorism.

In this respect the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison sent a message to the UN secretary general and the chairman of the UN Security Council in which he called on the council to adopt the measures specified in the UN Charter in order to stand firmly against American arrogance and to alert international public opinion to the gravity of American threats to international peace and security.

Similar messages were sent to the Arab League secretary general, the OAU secretary general, and the chairman of the nonaligned group.

The message says that U.S. President Reagan's latest remarks follow repeated accusations by senior officials of the U.S. Administration against the Jamahiriyah. This leaves no doubt that this administration has plotted against some progressive countries, headed by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, because they reject American policies.

The message added that the rejection of irresponsible American practices by the countries of the world, including some of America's allies, is a clear collective international condemnation of the terrorist methods adopted by the U.S. Administration. The message from the Secretariat of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wondered what the U.S. President calls the invasion of Grenada, the siege of Cuba, and the threat and siege of Nciarague by military force and also the threats against other peaceful countries of the world. What does he call (? the assassination) and liquidation of leaders of the Third World who reject American control, the deployment of nuclear missiles in the middle of Europe, the presence of naval fleets, and the military maneuvers off the shores and in the territorial and internal waters of countries which are thousands of miles away from the United States? The message pointed out that with these practices the United States is definitely worthy of the title of leader of terrorism in the world.

UAE President Responds to Arab Unity Proposals

LD091329 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, has sent a message to the brother leader of the Great

Al-Fatih Revolution in which he included the UAE response to the proposals on Arab unity. Here is the text of this message:

Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution:

I received your esteemed message in which you included the draft charter of the Arab Union.

I salute your continuous interest and sincere feelings in the continuous search for an honorable formula by which our Arab nation can get out of its crisis during this difficult stage that has seen much retreat concerning issues of destiny and now constitutes a danger against its future and sovereignty.

I fully appreciate your constant advice that our Arab nation and its leaders should understand their historic role, starting with trust in pan-Arab responsibility and confrontation of the challenges which are now threatening the security and future of the Arab nation. This indicates, if anything, your sincere feelings and true pan-Arab feelings, as you live the aspirations and hopes of your Arab nation. Your demand for solidarity of forces and efforts stems solely from your perception of the greatness of the danger and its long-term effects on our nation and its right to live freely and honorably.

Honorable brother, I agree with you that we all have no way to confront the danger of the Zionist aggression and the aggressive schemes aimed at controlling the destiny of our Arab nation except by finding a formula to close ranks and thereby guarantee all of us the security of our nation and its continued existence so that it may continue performing its human vocation in spreading justice and peace.

I bless the draft charter which you have proposed as a basis for joint Arab action, provided that it is presented at a summit which would be devoted to discussing it and adopting the necessary resolutions concerning it, and which is compatible with the sincere effort that you have exerted. It is constructive work which deserves full attention and appreciation.

In closing, I pray that God will guide your steps and assist you in achieving your aspirations to establish the inherent capability of our Arab nation to defend its destiny and foil the conspiracies of aggressors.

[Signed] Your brother, Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan, president of the UAE.

Syrian Defense Minister Concludes Visit

LD100842 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0154 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the brother leader of the revolution received Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas. The meeting was attended by Brigadier General 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and head of the Syrian Relations Bureau to the Jamahiriyah.

The Syrian minister and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli last evening after a 4-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

New Sudanese Envoy Makes Arrival Statement

LD092102 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Majid al-Ahmadi, the new Sudanese ambassador to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah arrived in Tripoli before noon today.

Brother Al-Ahmadi made a statement to JANA in which he stressed the depth of the fraternal relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Sudanese people. He said that these relations are not affected despite the aggressive policies adopted by the defunct lackey Numayri. He added that the Libyan Arab people did not abandon the fraternal Sudanese people during their crisis, and that the contacts between the two peoples remained open. In his statement, the Sudanese ambassador said that the enemy attempts to spoil relations between the brothers have failed. My presence now in the Jamahriyah is proof of the failure of these attempts and any other such attempts.

MAURITANIA

Mali President Traore Visits Noukchott

LD082217 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The friendship and working visit by General Moussa Traore, president of Mali, was characterized this evening by a closed session held by the chairman of the CMSN and president of the Republic, Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya with his great guest. The Mauritanian and Mali delegations held a working session under the chairmanship of the two foreign ministers. The talks between the two sides included bilateral relations in addition to the most important current issues. These are the same subjects that will be discussed during the dinner banquet to be offered by the president now in the presidential palace in honor of his great guest.

We point out that the president of Mali arrived in Nouakchott today at noon at the beginning of a working and friendship visit to our country in response to an invitation by chairman of the CMSN and president of the Republic, Col Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

The visit by the president of Mali to our country will end tomorrow.

Leaves Nouakchott

AB092015 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, has ended his visit to our country. He left Nouakchott this morning. He was seen off at the airport by Colonel Maaouyia

Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president of the Mauritanian Republic. The Mauritanian head of state was accompanied by the CMSN permanent secretary, the minister of interior, and by the governor of Nouakchott. Also present were members of the CMSN, the government, the diplomatic corps, and other top-ranking officials. Earlier, the two heads of state inspected an honor guard mounted by an army detachment and also listened to the national anthems of the two countries.

Before departing, the Malian head of state spoke to the press about his impressions of the visit.

[Begin recording] [Traore] I would like to conclude that the visit was successful for several reasons. In the first place, it has enabled me to meet my brother and friend, President Maaouyia, and also to hold discussions with him, particularly on bilateral issues as well as on African and international problems. I told you on my arrival that the cooperation existing between our two countries is a privileged one — a privileged and dynamic cooperation — and that it is necessary to maintain the rhythm of this cooperation both politically and economically. On the subregional and regional levels, we need to ensure consultations and coordination to enable us to combat the economic crisis efficiently, especially the drought and desertification. These are the lessons that I have drawn from this visit to Nouakchott.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, we know we are on the eve of the upcoming OAU summit which is essentially an economic one; political issues will not be discussed during this summit. Well, during your discussions with the head of state, did you discuss some political issues?

[Troare] I just said that we touched on African and international issues and among these African issues, the forthcoming summit occupied an important place since it will particularly concern the fight against the drought and desertification in Africa — an issue which is no longer the problem of the Sahel countries but of the entire African Continent. We also talked particularly about the indebtedness of African countries. [Passage indistinct] political nature have economic significance, such as southern Africa. We raised all these issues [words indistinct] to my Mauritanian brother and friend. I would like to renew my thanks to my brother and friend Maaouyia, as well as to the government for the warm and friendly welcome accorded my delegation and myself whenever we come to Mauritanian soil. [End recording]

SUDAN

Cabinet To Officially Request Numayri's Extradition

JN091841 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 9 Jul (SUNA) — The Cabinet has decided to officially request the Egyptian Government to hand over deposed President Numayri to Sudan. This came during the Cabinet's 17th ordinary session this morning under Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The session dealt with the issue of the deposed president's presence in Egypt and the Sudanese Government's attitude toward the increasing public demand for his extradition and fair trial.

The Cabinet also heard a report by Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah on his visit to Libya last week. The Cabinet was acquainted through this report with the positve results of the visit, which culminated in an agreement to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Attorney General on Numayri Trial In Absentia

EA092103 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Mr 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati, the attorney general, has said that the Sudanese penal code does not permit trials in absentia. Accordingly the deposed president cannot be tried in absentia under any circumstances.

In a statement to the press about what the prime minister had said about the trial in absentia, he said that he was not consulted on the matter. As an explanation, he added that it was possible to set up a special court under special measures to hold such a trial. However, he said that he favored trials to proceed during this transitional period on the same pattern as the past.

Daf'allah Receives U.S. AID Officials 8 Jul

JN081231 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 21, July 8 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah yesterday received at his office the U.S. Ambassador to Kharotum Hume Alexander Horan and the director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) William Brown in the presence of Health Minister Dr. Husayn Abu Salih.

The health minister elaborated out the meeting on the policy of his ministry regarding rendering its services to citizens in the rural areas and the medical assistance required in this respect.

The meeting then reviewed the transportation difficulties and their impact on hindering the flow of the food supplies to needy areas. The Sudanese side stressed the need for providing the government with heavy-duty trucks to help back up the railways transportation capabilities. The American side, in response, promised to help the Sudan through the importation of the required trucks to the railways to play an effective role in the transportation of relief supplies.

Defense Minister 'Abdallah Discusses South

GF071604 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Jul 85 pp 18, 20

["Text" of interview with Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of Sudan's Transitional Military Council and minister of defense, by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Amin in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Mr Defense Minister, we now move to southern Sudan. What are the latest developments with regard to initiating a dialogue with Colonel Dr John Garang?

Answer: I had sent a written message to Colonel John Garang in Addis Ababa. The message was carried by two envoys, a northerner and a southerner. Although they were unable to meet with Colonel Garang because — according to what they were told — he was outside Addis Ababa, the message has reached him. In the message I explained the situation in Sudan and the present political situation. I asked him to come to Sudan so that we may join hands and cooperate in order to safeguard Sudan's stability and security and steer it toward the new democratic direction.

Another channel was opened by Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah who sent a message with Transportation and Telecommunications Minister Peter Gatkuoth Kual. The latter was also unable to meet with John Garang because he did not go to Addis Ababa but went to Nairobi. The message was sent to Col Garang and I believe he has received it. We sensed a clear change in the ferocity of broadcasts by the Radio of the Sudanese Popular Liberation Army (SPLA). A prominent SPLA officer crossed into Sudanese territory with 17 prisoners from the Armed Forces and civilians. The prisoners were handed over to the commander of the garrison in Al-Nasir. The SPLA officer requested a meeting with a high-ranking military delegation on behalf of John Garang to lay the groundwork for a dialogue to stabilize the security situation and reopens the roads.

Negotiations have in fact begun between the two sides in Al-Nasir. Our military delegation is led by Major General 'Abd al-Rahim Siddiq, while the other side is led by Captain William Nuan. The reports we received on the negotiations are positive and indicate that matters are proceeding well.

Question: In the 22 June issue of *AL-SAHAFAH* you said in a reference to the meeting: "If Captain William Nuan has not seceded from John Garang's leadership then this is a good gesture on the part of Col Garang and history will record it in his favor." Four days earlier you said in a statement to *AL-AYYAM*: "I have nothing to say to John Garang." There are those who say that Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah is seeking to escalate the crisis militarily in the south. What do you say?

Answer: No, I made the remarks you quote to *AL-AYYAM* in the aftermath of the Qardod incidents in southern Kurdufan. Qardod was savagely attacked by the forces of John Garang. This information has been confirmed. At the time I was confident that John Garang will not attack peaceful villages whatever the motives. Therefore, when the incident took place and I personally went there and saw the extent of destruction and those killed in the treacherous attack, I was very angry and felt that there was no sense in having a dialogue with a side that persists in issuing orders to attack a peaceful village and kill its innocent inhabitants in such an ugly manner. Although his radio at first denied that the incident took place, in a subsequent broadcast it was reported that it is aware of the incident and referred to it as the uprising of the Al-Nubah mountains against the reactionary regime of Sudan. Then another development occurred in the negotiations. I used to believe, and still believe, that William Nuan has perhaps split from John Garang. This is a natural phenomenon in the SPLA. There are sporadic secessions and mutinies in the ranks of Garang's forces. Although we can reach a solution with Brother William Nuan we hope to find a radical solution to the problem.

Question: Is Captain William Nuan still ill, and could his illness be the cause of his secession?

Answer: No, our information is that he enjoys good health.

Question: Why does your Transitional Military Council deal with John Garang by monitoring his radio and analyzing its broadcasts? Why does it not conduct a direct dialogue with Garang through one of the council members and not just be content with inviting Garang to a dialogue? Are you afraid of sending to Addis Ababa a military delegation that represents you only to have Garang refuse to meet with it and...?

Answer: [interrupting] We do not fear sending delegations. We do not fear any embarassment that the delegations may suffer when the issue is one that concerns Sudan. We do not fear embarassment where Sudanese affairs are involved. The fact is that following the triumph of the people's revolution we did not expect that John Garang would be waiting for an invitation to come to Sudan. We did not extend any invitation to the armed groups that were operating against the defunct regime to come to Sudan: Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin, Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin, and Wali al-Din al-Mahdi have returned and ...

Question: But John Garang has been fighting the former regime on more effective military and political grounds than those whom you have mentioned.

Answer: That is not necessary. War by words, weapons, or by opinions is a kind of jihad. We were expecting, after the reasons disappeared, that the military operations would stop automatically without the need to call for that. We do not represent a government based on the conceptions of the ruler and those who are ruled. We are all partners in the stage of transformation from the dictatorial regime to the democratic system. Therefore, we expected that John Garang will return like all the other Sudanese who fought the regime tens of years before he did and who have been fighting the regime during its entire presence, such as Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abdin, 'Ahmad Zayn al-'Abdin, and Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud. When John Garang was late we appealed to him through local and international media and affirmed to him that we have created favorable grounds for negotiations to reform our nation. Even with this situation we did not fear dialogue, but we did not wish to initiate a direct dialogue, because Garang rejected that through his views. After the formation of the Transitional Military Council John Garang stipulated that this council should hand over power to the people within 7 days otherwise he would begin to fight. Hence, he is the one who rejected negotiations with the Transitional Military Council and the transitional government. So far he has not specified the party with which he wants to negotiate.

Question: One of the ideas proposed says that John Garang could have been appointed a member of the Transitional Military Council to participate from inside. What is the opinion of the defense minister? Was there any obstacle preventing that?

Answer: There is nothing that prevents this appointment. However, it seems to us that John Garang is seeking a representation,

whether in the Transitional Military Council or in the transitional government. John Garang has been representing a military leadership against the regime. If he really wishes to participate then he has to come to Sudan to decide that from inside Sudan. We cannot leave a post vacant for a man who is absent and whose other demands are still unknown to us. The sole program proposed by the Garang movement through international radio stations and his own radio station is to overthrow the dictatorial regime. He has not proposed any other steps or programs that clarify his policies after the overthrow of the dictatorial regime. Therefore, we cannot say that Garang's demands will end after his appointment.

Question: Your Excellency the defense minister, if you become certain that Garang's demands will end after his appointment in your council, will you be ready to open a new page?

Answer: I do not think that this matter will be possible.

Question: Why?

Answer: Simply because the Military Council has been formed in accordance with specific characteristics and because there is no place vacant for a new member. If Colonel Garang wishes to come to Sudan he has to present concepts that would contribute to the solution of the numerous economic and social problems of Sudan. This is not necessarily made from a position of power.

Question: One of the dismissed officers wrote an open message to you in one of the newspapers yesterday in which he commented on your television address on 1 June. Is it possible to reinstate the officers who were dismissed for political reasons?

Answer: This decision is not made by the defense minister. This decision belongs to the Transitional Military Council, which represents the sovereignty in the state and which has the right to reinstate or not to reinstate the dismissed officers. In that program I spoke and explained my personal views on all the questions raised. I declared that I bear the full responsibility for all that I said. Moreover, I said that I believe in what I say. I personally do not believe that it is possible to reinstate all the officers who were dismissed from the Armed Forces long ago. As a defense minister I believe that service in the Armed Forces is characterized by continuity. Officers who remained outside Army service for a period exceeding 6 or 7 years can only be returned to service by other resolutions that take into account concrete reasons. You may ask me what about the other officers. I was the first to demand that the officers who were dismissed for political reasons and who did not remain outside service for a long period that would affect their military rank and commanding status shoud be returned to service.

Question: One of the Arab magazines described you as the 'Abd al-Nasir of this revolution and said that perhaps Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab has become najib [first chairman of the Egyptian revolution command council] of your Military Council. I asked many of the members of the trade unions grouping about you and they said that you are an open-minded man and that you have contemporary political experience. Your fellow civilian ministers also said the same thing about you. Is Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah the coming Mengistu who will rule for years through a Transitional Military Council as is the case in Ethiopia?

Answer: No, I am not 'Abd al-Nasir. This revolution was detonated by the people. If there is an honor to be proud of, it will be the honor of belonging to this great people who detonated this revolution. The revolution gets its support from the people. I do not accept this description by some of the newspapers and I believe to a large extent that this is a distortion of facts. I have been and am still a member of the Transitional Military Council. I am helping, within the limit of my capacities, this great people enjoy freedom and democracy. I will not be Sudan's Mengistu in any way and I will not be Mengistu of the Military Council. Mengistuism has two dimensions, a time dimension and a liquidation dimension. Speaking about the liquidation dimension, if I am right in using this expression, I can say that I am not the kind of man who disposes of his friends.

Question: Your Excellency Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, you have been director of operations since 6 April 1985. The *LOS ANGELES TIMES* on 23 March 1985 published a headline saying "U.S. Military Planes Airlift Falashas From Sudan to Israel". In its report this newspaper explained that this operation was carried out at an airport near the city of Al-Qadarif. What do you know about this operation?

Answer: Nothing. I tell you sincerely that if I knew even a little about this information I would have adopted another position then. I am fully confident that the shameful airlifting of the Falashas to the occupied territories by the Numayri regime was made without my knowledge and without the knowledge of the director of the military intelligence administration. I say that because the directors of the intelligence and operations work in one cell. The operation was planned with the highest degree of secrecy so that nobody would know about it except those who participated in it. You know that Sudan is a large country and all its lands are suitable to be used as airports for planes which participated in the operation. If I knew about this operation I would have exploded a very complicated situation and God knows what would have happened then.

Question: President Mubarak said when he visited Khartoum on the day before 'Id al-Fitr that the Egyptian constitution does not allow the extradition of Ja'far Numayri, because he is a political refugee. What are you planning to do?

Answer: We as a government are in a dilemma. We are confronted with a popular demand for the extradition and trial of Ja'far Numayri for the crimes which he committed against the people. We also are confronted with the position of the Egyptian brothers, whose constitution does not permit the extradition of political refugees. Now we should work together to understand some technical points. One of these points is the question of whether Ja'far Numayri is a real political refugee in Egypt. Ja'far Numayri committed crimes against the people and committed enough shameful deeds to make him stand trial on charges of treason. Although I do not know of the legal questions I simply say that it is possible to find a way out of this dilemma. This can be done by trying Ja'far Numayri for his crimes in Sudan and by revealing his tyranny, sabotage, and torture. In this way we can classify him as a criminal and demand his extradition as a

criminal. I do not think that Egypt's Constitution provides shelter for criminals.

Question: Are you soon going to demand the extradition of Ja'far Numayri?

Answer: This is a popular demand and we are with the people as long as they demand the extradition of Ja'far Numayri. We are the servants of these people. We will demand in the name of the people the extradition of Ja'far Numayri.

Question: Do you think that this demand will be made during your transitional period?

Answer: I cannot give a final word on that. The decision belongs to the prime minister and not to the defense minister.

Question: But in addition to your membership in the Transitional Military Council you are a member of the Council of Ministers.

Answer: Yes, this is correct, but Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah is the one who will present this request. When voting takes place in the Military Council my vote will be one of the first ones.

Question: The last joint maneuvers of the Sudanese troops with U.S. and Egyptian troops, codenamed "Bright Star," were conducted in 1981. Are we going to hear about any joint maneuvers between your troops and other regional forces, especially Egypt and Libya, or even the United States?

Answer: Not during the transitional period. Priorities interact during this period. If the joint exercises are necessary they will be conducted at the regional level.

Question: What about maneuvers with participation of U.S. troops?

Answer: I rule this out.

Question: If you are asked to remain a defense minister after the transitional period will you agree?

Answer: No.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because this is not my right. I am only a defense minister for a transitional period.

Question: What will you do after the transitional period?

Answer: I will retire from military and political work. I only appeared as a political facade and not as a hero. This is an unacceptable picture of the officer who serves in the Armed Forces. This is the law. The Armed Forces are a national [qawmiyah] institution, in which people refrain from party and political affiliations.

Question: Hence, we are not going to hear about Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah after approximately one year from now?

Answer: You are only going to hear about retired Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, former defense minister.

DUP Leader Views Arab Relations, Islamic Law

JN091613 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], has announced that Sudanese-Egyptian relations are a matter of fate. They should not be harmed, must not be a topic of one-upmanship, and their objectives should not be revoked. He stressed that the DUP and the masses of the national movement firmly and resolutely support the national historic trend. In a statement to SUNA, the DUP leader affirmed that since its independence Sudan's Arab policies have been characterized by cooperation and brotherly ties as a result of its history and good relations with the Arab homeland, a fact that enabled it to close Arab ranks.

Al-Mirghani expressed confidence that Sudan's relations with the Arab countries will always remain strong. He pointed to Sudan's special relations with Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait. He praised these countries for their effective economic assistance in the sphere of development. He described these Arab countries as good examples of sincere Arab and Islamic brotherhood.

The DUP leader condemned the previous regime's failure to adopt an enlightened economic policy to deal with the outside world, the low level of production, and large expenditures. He referred to the people's suffering as a result of the shortage of food, clothing, and medicine. He called for drawing up a sound economic policy on the basis of sound scientific plans and serious work in all spheres of production and performance in order to attract foreign and Arab capital. He also called on Sudan to enable the country's experts to assume economic responsibilities.

Regarding efforts to solve the problem of the south, he explained that a final solution within a national framework on the basis of Sudan's unity was to take place before the May regime. [Sentence as received] He called for a frank, sincere dialogue among all parties concerned in order to end differences among the sons of the one homeland.

Regarding the enforcement of Islamic law, the DUP leader described the September laws as distorted and impotent, and said that they should not be a psychological barrier between the Sudanese people and tolerant Islamic law. He pointed out that the draft constitution, which was approved until the second reading before the ominous May coup, stipulates that Islam is the state's official religion; that the Republic of Sudan is part of the African Islamic Arab entity; and that the state should endeavor to spread religious enlightenment among the citizens and purge the society of atheism, corruption, and moral corruption. It considers that Islam is the only source of the state's laws, that every text that conflicts with the Koran and the prophet's teachings will be considered null, and that the state should amend all laws that conflict with the Koran and the prophet's teachings.

Investigation of Former Energy Minister Continues
JN081209 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 21 July 8 (SUNA) — The committee investigating with former Energy and Mining Minister Sharif al-Tuhami had submitted a report to the attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati on three charges against the defendant pertaining to the purchase of thermal turbines and some agreements in the fields of energy including Siva Company, an affiliate of Triad International.

'Abd al-'Ati said he had consented to the filing to charges after he got acquainted with the report saying that he had urged the committee to continue investigation into remaining charges.

Meanwhile, 'Abd al-'Ati said he is scheduled to meet, within the coming few days, the committee investigating with former Minister of Presidential Affairs Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris for a verbal briefing of three charges to be filed against the defendant. 'Abd al-'Ati pinpointed a helicopters deal as top on the charges against the accused.

On the other hand, 'Abd al-'Ati made it clear that the consultative committee which he demanded to be formed would tackle only political detainees who were not charge with financial corruption.

'Abd al-'Ati said his demand was misunderstood, adding that the attorney generals chamber is capable of carrying out its duty regarding all political detainees who were facing specific charges

'Abd al-'Ati called on the Transitional Military Council, the Council of Minsiters and the Trade Unions Federation to assist the attorney general in consideration of the cases of political detainees and those who were still at large in order to take the appropriate decisions.

AL-SAHAFAH Examines Relations With Egypt, Libya
EA082113 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] *AL-SAHAFAH* carried an editorial today on the doubts being raised about the eternal relations between Egypt and Sudan. *AL-SAHAFAH* said that the doubts being raised these days are only suppositions which should not be allowed to (?materialize). We must now, says *AL-SAHAFAH*, solve the problem of the famine, drought, and desertification and save the starving who have no one to transport the relief supplies for them which are piled up in Port Sudan. We are in dire need of a solution to our economic problems; we must face the cost of living and the civil war in the south, which has sapped out strength and swallowed our resources [word indistinct].

AL-SAHAFAH also referred to the press statement by Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, member of the Transitional Military Council, who announced that the protocol with Libya will support the Sudanese Armed Forces in the field of transport vehicles [words indistinct] and in the field of the naval forces and air defense. The minister of defense further explained that the military protocol between Sudan and Libya will include the traditional exchanges providing opportunities for military training between the two countries.

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad referred to Libyan support in the economic field and said: Libya will supply Sudan with oil products [word indistinct]. Libya has already supplied the Armed Forces with an Ilyushin aircraft for transporting urgent relief aid from Port Sudan to Khartoum and then distributing it to the affected areas.

In the agricultural field, Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad said the Jamahiriyah has committed itself to support the cultivation of 60,000 feddans in the southern Kurdufan region.

The defense minister referred to the stance of the Jamahiriyah towards Colonel John Garang and stopping assistance for him, confirming that Libya no longer provides military assistance to any group working against Sudan, including the Sudanese People's Liberation Army.

The minister of defense said that there is no strategic alliance between Egypt and Sudan, stressing that Libya has no desire to enter into a strategic alliance with Sudan or interference in Sudan's internal affairs.

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Minister Interviewed on Moroccan Strategy
LD071830 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Report on interview with Saharan Defense Minister Brahim Ghali Ould Mostefa by correspondent Nashid Adenai "last week in liberated territory"; passages within quotation marks in Arabic with superimposed French translation]

[Text] On Tuesday 2 July, that is to say 7 days ago [as heard] the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched an operation against a Moroccan position southwest of (Oum Darega) along the fifth wall. One hundred and twenty-four Moroccan soldiers, including 2 officers in charge of the construction of the wall, were killed and 97 others were injured. This is not the first attack of its kind, nor will it be the last for the Saharans, for whom it is either the country as a whole or war. It has been 10 years of war so far, with a positive record for the SDAR both on the diplomatic and military levels. For Morocco, [word indistinct] it is concrete, the strategy of the walls, the fifth belt [17-second break in transmission] which means that the northeast and the south of this territory will be cut off from each other.

Another aim envisaged by the construction of this wall, as by the preceding ones, is to prevent the infiltration of Saharan fighters into occupied territory. For Saharan Defense Minister Brahim Ghali, whom we met last week in liberated territory during the congress of Saharan youth, that is not all:

[Begin recording] [Ghali] "With the end of the fourth wall, the Moroccan leaders did not really intend to build a fifth wall. They even made a statement to this effect. What pushed them into embarking on this fifth wall is the failure of the aims envisaged

by the fourth wall, namely the attack on the Algerian borders. This is the same tactic which is being adopted with Mauritania, but this tactic failed also. Mauritania has been trying since 1979, since the signing of the peace treaty with the SDAR, to [words indistinct] of the SDAR. This country is in dire need of peace now, not war, because its situation, the consequences of drought on the Mauritanian people, is forcing it to seek peace above all. In addition Mauritania has understood the [word indistinct] of the fifth wall."

[Adenai] In any case, the construction of the wall has already begun, Mr Minister. What is the strategy adopted by the Polisario Front?

[Ghali] "At this stage we have fought the Moroccan forces on three levels. We launched light military attacks on the rear, front, and flanks of the Moroccan forces. In addition these Moroccans have fallen victim to their own mines which they are spreading at random. We are also attacking Moroccan rear positions, that is to say the logistical supply channels, and our resistance has been effective so far because on 14 June we succeeded in blowing up (?hundreds of the enemy) with military equipment. For all these reasons the construction on the fifth wall is proceeding very slowly. The Moroccans hoped to finish the work in one month, but it is now a month and a half since the work began. However, if Hassan II knew the losses which this project is causing him, he would not have put it into effect, and especially not in this region. But the fact is that Hassan II is engaging these soldiers on the fronts for them to acquit themselves as best they can."

[Adenai] Mr Minister, on the subject of Moroccan soldiers, the Polisario Front regularly captures them during its operations. Recently it liberated 10 of them. Why did this unilateral gesture take place, and has the SDAR already proposed an exchange of prisoners with Morocco?

[Ghali] "We have not asked for an exchange of prisoners with King Hassan II yet. Our Moroccan or Saharan prisoners are the result of an essential problem, which is the occupation of the SDAR by Morocco, the dispersal of its people which prevents it from deciding on its future and its independence. If the problem is not resolved at the source, we will never see an end to its consequences. As far as concerns [passage indistinct]." [End recording]

Information Ministry Issues Statement on Fighting

LD100902 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] SDAR (Liberated Territories) 10 Jul (APS) — A statement issued by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture points out that 9 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 17 soldiers injured as a result of shelling by the Saharan Liberation Army of several positions of the Moroccan invading forces. The Saharan statement points out that these operations were carried out at the beginning of July against Lemcaiteb and [word indistinct] and against positions in (Gueraier Al-Kirshah), Oudei Ouarg, (Maksam Tsaghrmit), and (Mguessem Lahmar) in the Western Sahara. The attacks by the Saharan fighters continued for 1-2 and 1/2 hours. The statement points out that on 2 July the Saharan People's Liberation Army twice attacked enemy positions in (Chesmiyah) and three enemy positions in (Lemsmar). On the following day, a unit of the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out two similar shelling operations, which continued for 1 hour 30 minutes against position 56 in (Rous Kasbien) and (Hgham Largub).

BURKINA FASO

Delegation of Libyan Youths Arrives for Visit

AB091657 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] A 6-member Libyan revolutionary delegation arrived last night in our country. This visit falls within the framework of periodic meetings aimed at promoting and establishing anti-imperialist cooperation between the youths of both countries. This morning, at the sub-officers mess, the Libyan delegation held a working session with the National Secretariat General of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] led by Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general.

This morning's meeting will be used to draw up the legal instrument that will govern future friendly relations between the two young populations. The Burkinabe youth remains solidly behind the Libyan youth in present and future struggle against imperialism.

It should be recalled that the main objective of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee is to urge the masses to power and see to it that they actually exercise that power. The Libyan Revolutionary Committee plays an ideological role. During this meeting, a program that will be commensurate with our respective means and objectives, will be drawn up.

GUINEA

Ministry Communique Confirms Arrest of Traore

AB091649 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Colonel Diarra Traore, the brain behind the abortive coup attempt of 4 July in Guinea, has been arrested by the security forces "in a private residence in Conakry", a communique from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation broadcast on the radio, announced on Tuesday. The Guinean radio also announced that a Guinean journalist, Omar Doumbouya, 28, badly wounded in the radio house during the abortive coup, has died of his wounds, which now brings the number of dead to 19. The ministry communique adds that "the allegations that the traitor Diarra Traore was captured in a diplomatic mission in Conakry are unfounded." It does not specify, however, whether the "private residence" where Col Diarra Traore was arrested belonged to him or not, and gives no details on the circumstances surrounding his arrest.

Furthermore, no decision was made Tuesday morning by the ruling Military Committee for National Redress concerning the possible reopening of the borders which have been closed since the coup attempt, Facine Toure, Guinean minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, told AFP. It was learned from a reliable source on Monday evening that the borders might remain closed at least until the end of the week. It was not possible to get any information on Tuesday morning in Conakry on the reasons why the borders have remained closed. Captain Jean Traore, minister of state for planning and natural resources, stated on Saturday evening, shortly before Diarra Traore was captured, that the borders would not be reopened until Col Traore is found.

Coupists 'To Be Executed'

HK090424 Hong Kong AFP in English 0400 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry, July 9 (AFP) — All those involved in last week's failed coup against Guinea's military government will be executed without trial, Guinean Foreign Minister Facine Toure confirmed here Monday.

He told reporters that some of the 30 arrested after last Thursday's coup bid had been detained after an earlier attempt to seize power last January, when 41 people had been arrested.

They had been later freed. "We told them we didn't want widows and orphans, but they ignored our advice," he said.

Capt Toure said the government would now change its attitude. "They said we were weak, but we aren't now. We were weak because we had enemies and saboteurs among us. Now everything will be different."

Guinean television showed film over the weekend of the coup leader, former Education Minister Diarra Traore, and two of his alleged accomplices lying on the ground in their underwear while a soldier tied their hands before standing them up to face the camera.

Secretary on Coup Aftermath

AB091638 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 9 Jul 85

['Exclusive' interview with Sanoussi Abdin Zainoui, secretary of state for culture and scientific research, by Africa No 1 correspondent Romy Mba Minko on 9 July in Libreville — recorded]

[Text] [Minko] Can one expect score-settling in Guinea in the wake of the coup d'etat?

[Zainoui] No, one cannot speak of settling scores. Settling scores usually implies that some people have a grudge against others; once the balance of force swings in favor of a group, then it begins to settle scores. In a way, the mutineers were prepared and we know this from certain information circulating here and there. They prepared themselves a very long time ago. They wanted to precipitate all the Guinean people into fratricidal battles. One thing is certain: They pursued selfish goals. As I said, they are base apprentice officers who wanted to plunge the Guinean people into trouble again.

[Minko] In light of the current situation in Guinea, do you not fear possible clashes between the various ethnic groups, especially between the Malinke and the Soussou groups?

[Zainoui] No, there cannot be clashes between the Malinke and the Soussou. The people who have been arrested all belong to the Malinke group. But this does not mean that all Malinke militated

for the hegemony of these 12 dirty bastards, if I may use the word. It is not a matter of ethnic hegemony. What is at stake is the construction of a nation. When a nation is being built, all the ethnic groups are implicated. That is the ambition of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN]; that has been President Conte's ambition. Since he came to power on 3 April 1984, he has always spoken of this at all meetings of the Council of Ministers; he has always placed emphasis on nothing but this aspect. In all his addresses to the population he keeps insisting on this aspect. There is already a basis. I can tell you that three-quarters of Guinean Army officers are Malinke.

[Minko] There are still doubts about the arrest of Colonel Diara Traore, the instigator of the abortive coup. Do you have information confirming or denying that Col Traore has been arrested, or is he still on the run?

[Zainoui] I am not in Conakry. But I know one thing: President Conte is not a man who will playfully tell a crowd of over 100,000 people that ex-Col Traore has been arrested while he has not been arrested. I believe that he is not on the run now. He must be sitting somewhere.

[Minko] Since the military took over in Guinea, a number of reforms have been announced. But 1 year later, one can say now that nothing has been achieved. The objective has not been attained yet. Did the recent coup in Guinea express the impatience of the Guinean people?

[Zainoui] No, it did not express impatience. All those reforms have not been implemented because these conspirators have paralyzed the government's action from the very beginning. Now, if you take a close look at the departments which they headed, you will realize that these people absolutely did not want to work within the framework of the guidelines mapped out by the CMRN. Now, thanks to the abortive coup and the resultant situation, President Conte has a free hand to implement the reforms.

[Minko] According to some rumors, the authors of the abortive putsch may lose their lives. Is this true?

[Zainoui] I would like to tell you that they killed innocent people. During a public meeting on Sunday morning, President Conte announced that 18 people were killed and 229 were wounded. The president stated this clearly, and all radio stations have reported this: Those who have killed innocent people will be killed.

[Minko] Concretely, what will the new regime do now to get the country out of the post-Sekou Toure economic slump?

[Zainoui] The first step to be taken is the implementation of the reforms. We are holding negotiations with the World Bank and with the IMF. The ensuing agreement will be implemented. It is a bitter pill that we must, however, swallow now.

IVORY COAST

FRATERNITE MATIN Views Role of ECOWAS

AB051620 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Auguste Miremont editorial: The "ECOWAS Conscience"]

[Text] "If ECOWAS did not exist, it would have had to be created." This is the general impression reported by the special correspondent of *FRATERNITE MATIN* in Lome. This appraisal by the national authorities of the member-states well indicates the important place the West African economic organization is assuming in the establishment of an effective solidarity and complementarity in our region. Nevertheless, what a paradox!

In fact, if one refers to the wishy-washy balance sheet prepared by the Evaluation and Reflection Commission set up 1 year ago by the heads of state, one cannot help expressing some surprise. Ten years after its creation, ECOWAS is still in the stammering stage as the projects decided on at previous summits await a real will to implement them. These numerous and ambitious projects concern all sectors such as the processing of our agricultural produce, food self-sufficiency, and trade.

The weak social and economic integration has been coming up against national self-interests and is waiting impatiently at the barriers which languages, currencies, and different visions of South-South cooperation still constitute. "Natural", historical obstacles — we might say — to which are added the following congenital and dramatic ailments of Africa: the lack of follow-up of decisions made at the highest summit and the nonpayment of contributions (in the case of ECOWAS, 4.5 billion CFA francs required for the running of the organization remain unpaid). The latter factor, it may be recalled, was partly responsible for the collapse of the multinational company Air Afrique which fortunately turned out to be temporary.

And yet...the people, by the side of their leaders, are the first to recognize the cogency of these groupings, organizations, and communities whose principal objective is to improve their living conditions. This is all the more reason why commitments made must be scrupulously fulfilled and fully adhered to.

The heads of state will certainly dwell on this question which conditions the very existence of this community of 150 million persons that is considered by all as a "breath of air" necessary for our economies which are confronted with international ferocity.

The "ECOWAS conscience" exists. It must, however, be reinforced and consolidated very quickly by acts of solidarity. The people are expecting of their leaders the real will to undertake them.

NIGERIA

NEW NIGERIAN Condemns Coupists in Guinea

AB091350 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The recent coup attempt in Guinea attracts comments from the *NEW NIGERIAN*. It describes the abortive coup as most unkind and unpatriotic. The paper points out that although the dismissed prime minister, Diarra Traore, and other who allegedly masterminded the coup might have legitimate grievances, they have done nothing to show that their intention was noble. On the contrary, the *NEW NIGERIAN* says their (?style) has shown them as opportunists. It observes that Diarra Traore's removal as prime minister appears to be his most probable reason for staging the coup attempt. However, the paper feels that the nation is beyond the object for settling personal scores. The *NEW NIGERIAN* says the reaction of the Guineans is no doubt a welcome relief for Colonel Lansana Conte, who, the paper contends knows more than anyone else that his country's problem is economic.

U.S. 'Disenchantment' With RSA Called 'Ruse'

AB052252 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 5 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *VANGUARD* condemns the manner the United States Government is handling the situation in apartheid South Africa. It describes the U.S. overpublicized disenchantment with Pretoria as a ruse.

This, according to the paper, is because of the U.S. reiteration of her commitment to pursue the policy of constructive engagement or quiet diplomacy with Pretoria. Asked the paper: (?What is) the need of all the fuss about the review of U.S.-South African relations if Washington has rejected the use of all the known weapons which could move South Africa? It notes that the U.S. position today is the same as it was before the raid on Gaborone. Continues the paper: President Reagan merely saw the Gaborone raid as good opportunity to make some gestures to African and international pressures.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Congratulates Gromyko on Election

MB100640 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 85

["Message of congratulations" from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Andrey Andreyevch Gromyko on his election as chairman of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet — date not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrade, on behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the government of the People's Republic of Angola, and on my own behalf, I warmly congratulate you on your election as chairman of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. This decision shows a deep trust and a recognition of the Soviet people for the unselfish work that you have undertaken for the cause of socialism throughout the world, peace, international security, independence, and equality among peoples.

On this occasion I want to express our determination to pursue the existing friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments. This friendship was strengthened during the long years of struggle by the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism and is today based on Marxist-Leninist principles and the international proletariat. I wish you, Comrade Gromyko, our best wishes of good health and (?personal well-being), and my high esteem and fraternal consideration.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

BOTSWANA

Commerce Minister Hosts Dinner for PRC Group

MB051723 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of commerce and industry, Mr M. Nwako, says that an excellent technical and economical cooperation exists between Botswana and China. Speaking at a dinner he hosted in honor in honor of a Chinese delegation, which arrived in Gaborone on Wednesday, the minister cited as examples the rice project in Maun, the health project in Francistown and the railway upgrading in southern Botswana.

A statement from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry says the two delegations also discussed the progress of the proposed trade agreement between the two countries. Mr Nwako pointed out that a document to that effect had been approved by the cabinet and was currently being considered by the Southern African Customs Union area before ratification. The minister told the Chinese delegation that Botswana firmly believes in the diversification of trade links with other countries, including the People's Republic of China.

On their part, the Chinese delegation told Minister Nwako that their visit was partly a follow-up of the trade and investment promotion delegation Mr Nwako led to Chine in 1983. The Chinese delegation was led by the country's minister of metallurgical industry, Mr Li Dongye.

COMOROS

President Receives Message From Soviet Union

EA052042 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Summary] President Abdallah Abderemane today received a message from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Comoros independence to be marked tomorrow. The message reads as follow:

"On the occasion of your national day, the 10th anniversary of the Comoros independence, we sent to Your Excellency and to the friendly people of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros — FIRC —our congratulations and best wishes for your well-being and prosperity. We hope that the existing relations between the Soviet Union and the FIRC will go a long way, develop, and be consolidated in the interest of our people and our two countries and for the good of peace and international security.

"Signed, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

MALAWI

Banda Hails Zimbabwean Election Results

MB092002 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] His Excellency the life president Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has congratulated the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, following his party's resounding victory in the country's recent post independence general elections.

In a message released by the Ministry of External Affairs, the life president said the Malawi Congress Party, the government, and the people of Malawi pledged their support for Zimbabwe's programs and policies, which have won the endorsement and cooperation of Zimbabweans. The life president expressed the hope that the cordial relations existing between Malawi and Zimbabwe will continue to grow for the betterment of the peoples of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Leaves for OAU Summit, Reviews Plans

MB091900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs left Maputo today for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to attend a preparatory Council of Ministers meeting before the OAU economic summit to be held next week. It will be a normal summit where economic matters will be discussed, such as the

African Continent, international economic development, external debt, and drought.

Speaking to journalists just before his departure, Minister Chissano said that he hoped the summit would achieve good results, and at the same time he noted that in addition to the economic matters there are other issues such as Namibia and apartheid in South Africa that will be discussed in the summit.

Chissano admitted that the OAU summit to be held next week will necesarily debate the implementation of the Lagos plan, which Mozambique partially fullfilled through SADCC regional cooperation and the multilateral cooperation from the five Portuguese-speaking African countreis.

On the issue of the future OAU general secretary's post, which is still unoccupied, Minister Chissano said that there exists a favorite candidate who could be elected in this summit.

Cuban Economic Official Arrives in Maputo
MB090809 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Lester Rodriguez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Maputo this morning for a 4-day visit to Mozambique.

Lester Rodriquez has come to Mozambique to discuss with the Mozambican authorities the level of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Mozambique and Cuba and the possibility for their growth. The main issue on the agenda is the revision of Cuban technicians participation in education projects in Mozambique, and the Cuban people's support in the training of Mozambican students in that Latin American country.

Mozambique-Cuba Economic Commission Session Opens
MB091905 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The sixth session of the Mozambique-Cuba joint economic commission began in Maputo today. The session will evaluate the activities outlined by the last session, and discuss the widening of cooperation in various fields.

Speaking on the occasion, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rui Lousa, who heads the Mozambican delegation, hailed the role of the Cuban internationalists in our country for their contribution in the struggle against famine and nakedness. It is through them that our relations of cooperation are fulfilled and our relations of friendship strengthened.

It should be stressed that the Cuban delegation will hold talks with Mozambique government officials, including the ministers of health, education, and finance.

Portuguese Party Leader Concludes Visit
MB100649 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Speaking to national and foreign news media early last night, Lucas Pires, leader of the Center Democratic Party [CDS] of Portugal, said that during his stay in our country he managed to gather a wide range of information on Mozambique as well as its stand on Africa.

Speaking of the cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal, Lucas Pires said that he and the CDS believe that it should be widened to the cultural and military fields. On the question of cultural cooperation, the CDS leader pointed out the common interest of both countries in defending and promoting the Portuguese language worldwide. On military cooperation, Dr Lucas Pires stressed that it could be fulfilled through technical support and training of cadres.

Turning to destabilization in southern Africa, Lucas Pires stressed that he and his party are against apartheid and all forms of racism or tribalism, saying that dialogue is the best weapon against war.

The CDS leader, who met President Samora Machel for 3 hours yesterday, left Maputo last night after a 2-day visit to Mozambique. He was seen off at the Maputo International Airport by Colonel Oscar Monteiro, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and minister of the interior.

PRC Envoy Presents Corn to Workers' Group
MB091643 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] At the port of Maputo yesterday, Chinese Ambassador to Mozambique Wang Hao presented 200 tons of corn to the Mozambique Workers' Organization [OTM]. The corn, which was donated by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was received by OTM Secretary General Augusto Macamo.

Speaking on the occasion, Wang Hao discussed the existing relations between Mozambiuqe and China:

[Begin Hao recording in Chinese fading into Portuguese translation] The trade unions of the two countries and their members are brothers. The Chinese trade unions have sympathy for the Mozambican workers and support them in their difficulties. Mozambique and China are poor countries and must support each other. We are glad that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries have been strengthened and developed. In the past years there have been frequent meetings between delegations of the two trade unions to exchange views. [End recording]

In addition, Augusto Macamo said on receiving the gift:

[Begin recording] [Macamo] This gift is a form of material aid to minimize our shortcomings, and to strengthen our determination in the struggle against our economic and supply problems and the fight against the armed bandits. Our determination has been

encouraged and supported by this fraternal gift of 200 tons of corn from our friends and brothers. [End recording]

Communique Issued on SFRY Official's Visit

For TANJUG accounts of the visit to Mozambique by the SFRY Presidency Vice President Radovan Vlajkovic, including the joint communique issued by the SFRY and Mozambican Governments, see the Yugoslavia section of the 2 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further on Township Violence in Kwathema

MB091808 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — In one of the bloodiest 24 hours in the past 10 months of black township violence, police reported shooting and killing seven blacks in Kwathema on the east Rand overnight, as mobs went on the rampage only hours before the funeral of four youths killed in hand grenade blasts. At least four others were injured and 36 arrested today.

Two SABC reporters were "manhandled" and their car set alight after the funeral, attended by thousands in the tense township, where schools, scheduled to reopen after winter holidays, remained empty and many people stayed home from work in response to a call by student leaders.

Police denied Kwathema residents claims that dozens of people attending a night vigil at Kwathema's Gugulethu Cinema came under "police attack" last night.

The residents alleged several teargas canisters were hurled into the cinema and the people scrambled under the seats in panic, but when the fumes became unbearable, they stampeded out and "came under fire" from the police outside. Six died immediately in this incident, the residents claimed.

In denying the claims, police said seven blacks were killed when police opened fire with birdshot and pistols.

A police directorate of public relations spokesman denied that residents had been driven out of the cinema with teargas. He said when police took action against rioters who threw a petrol bomb at a policemans house and stoned the homes of other policemen, they fled into the cinema where 36 were arrested. Nobody was injured or shot at in the cinema, the spokesman said.

A police situation report on overnight unrest, issued this morning, said a policemans home in Kwathema was petrol-bombed, and "the arsonists were dispersed by birdshot and pistol fire. Five men were fatally wounded and two others injured."

In a "similar incident" in the area, "two men were fatally wounded when police dispersed the mob with birdshot."

Also in Kwathema, the police report said, police used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse "a large mob." Thirty-six arrests were made. It added: "Shortly after midnight, a large mob marched towards the police station, but were dispersed with tear smoke and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported."

The two people police reported injured were admitted to hospital and their condition today was said to be satisfactory. But the condition of two youths reporters saw being shot today, when police opened fire from a black Kwathema councillor's home on a mob advancing towards his house, was not known tonight.

Troops and police with at least 20 amoured vehicles stood guard at the main entrance to the township as tens of thousands attended a funeral for the four youths who died last month when they were blown up by grenades they were carrying.

The atmosphere in Kwathema was electric as a dusty cortege of mourners vehicles, led by people carrying the flag of the outlawed African National Congress, headed for the cemetery from a sports stadium whre the funeral was held.

The four blacks buried today died when grenades they were apparently carrying exploded early on June 26. They were Mr Jabulani Mahlangu, 20, Mr Congress Mtsweni, 23, Mr Vincent Nokwindla, 19, and Mr Stephen Modisane, 19.

The two SABC reporters manhandled in Kwathema today had gone there to attend the funeral of the four grenade victims, SABC Radio News said.

After the service, the two reporters found a group of blacks had gathered around their car and the journalists were asked in a "threatening way" if the car belonged to them, the SABC said.

The reporters were then manhandled, but managed to slip away after their car had been set alight and went to the Kwathema police station to report the incident.

Residents Urge Inquiry

MB091840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1311 GMT 9 July 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 9, SAPA — The South African Government has been called on to appoint an independent commission of inquiry to look into the affairs of police in the strife-torn areas of Duduza, Kwathema and Tsakane, all on the east Rand.

The call was made today by residents and community leaders of the townships, in response to a call by the Commissioner of Police, General P.I. Coetzee, saying that people accusing the police of being behind the recent unrest should come forward with facts.

The Reverend S. Motatinyane of the Baptist Church said it would be difficult to identify the men involved because they had covered their faces with balaclavas.

The government would have to appoint an independent commission of inquiry which could approach the families of the deceased

in order to obtain the facts, said the Reverend E.H. Maphanga of the NG [expansion unknown] Kerk.

"I also think the presence of the police in the area increases tension, and they should move out," he said. "What is the point to give facts to the man you are accusing," said a resident who did not want to be identified.

Mrs Gladys Mbatha, who claimed she was taken from her sister's place in Duduza to a "strange" police station and assaulted by police and later "dumped" at the Far East Rand Hospital, said she knew some of the policemen involved and would be laying charges.

Student Group Condemns Killing

MB100736 Johannesburg SPA in English
0731 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 10, SAPA — The shooting, killing and kidnapping of members of the Congress of South African Students [COSAS] was a clear indication the nationalists government was not interested in peace and friendship, said Mr Lulu Johnson, president of COSAS, in a statement today.

"The shooting, killing and kidnapping of our members and family members seems a clear indication to us that the nationalist government is not interested in peace and friendship in our country. The recent killing of our people in Kwathema, Duduza and Tsakane is one of the naked, brutal acts of terror which the government depends on in order to maintain law and order. We have strong beliefs that the apartheid government should be held responsible for such killing in our townships," he said.

"The present feud existing between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization should not at any stage be confused with the killing of Matthew Goniwe and his comrades, for we have seen with our eyes that the strategies used by the proponents of the apartheid system are changing.

"First, that the freedoms of movement and expression are silenced by these apartheid terrorist acts. The government has got to ask itself as to what should the majority of peacelovers do when the process of peaceful struggle is met with a hail of bullets at defenceless and unarmed people. We are sick and tired of condemning such deliberate acts of killings by the SADF and police.

"White South Africans and the world must play their role in seeking solutions to our civil war situation before any violent explosion can occur. As committed people to peace, justice and freedom, we will carry on with our struggles in schools along with our parents at work, until the last drop of our blood has been shed."

Commissioner on Police Action

MB100941 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0937 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 10, SAPA — People who were shot by police during unrest in the Duduza and Kwathema Townships had all been engaged in attacks on police patrols or homes of black policemen, the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said in a statement released in Pretoria today.

General Coetzee denied allegations that police had entered black townships and fired at people without reason. "In every case where a person died, the police acted in self-defence or in defence of the property of a policeman."

He said the three people who had been shot in Duduza had attacked police foot patrols, while in Kwathema all seven who were killed had taken part in a petrol bomb attack on the home of a policeman.

General Coetzee said the policemen had all been easily identifiable and denied that they had worn balaclavas for the purpose of disguising themselves. "I have requested explanations from the policeman concerned in every one of these incidents and can say that it is untrue that policemen acted unlawfully or dragged people into the veld to shoot them, as has been alleged," he said.

SADF Denies Angolan Charges of 'Invasion' Plans

MB091702 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1600 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] A spokesman for the SADF says reports that South African forces are still occupying parts of Angola, and that troops on the South-West African border are preparing for an invasion is a repetition of propaganda and devoid of any truth.

The allegations were made by the Angolan news agency, ANGOP. According to the news agency, more than 2,000 soldiers and between 80 and 90 aircraft have been deployed on the border of South-West Africa, in readiness for an invasion at any moment. ANGOP also claims that so far this year, South Africa has violated Angolan air space more than 71 times.

Irish Protesters Ordered Returned to UK

MB091313 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1259 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Two of the 15 Irish citizens being held in the transit lounge of Jan Smuts Airport would be allowed to enter South Africa, while the remainder would be sent back to Britain, Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha said today. In a statement in Pretoria, Mr Botha said that only two people in the group had obtained the proper travel documents before arriving in South Africa. He named one of the two people as a Miss Mary Manning, but did not identify the second, only saying the person was "Miss Manning's companion."

Mr Botha described the Irish affair as "sordid," and said the group was trying to embarass the South African Government.

The visitors came to South Africa at the invitation of the SA Council of Churches [SACC] and Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu. Mr Botha said he hoped the SACC would explain its involvement in the affair.

It was reported earlier that at least seven of the 15 people, who arrived at Jan Smuts from London this morning, had held valid travel documents.

The group is said to represent various Irish organizations, including one carrying out a boycott of South African produce at a Dublin supermarket where they work.

"Miss Manning and her companion were told by an embassy official in London that they were welcome to proceed to South Africa," Mr Botha said.

"However, six people accompanying them were informed in writing that their visa exemptions which they enjoyed as Irish of British (correct) subjects [as received] had been withdrawn, and that they should apply for visas before proceeding to South Africa.

"The group ignored this injuction," Mr Botha said. "It transpired later that the group comprised many more than the original eight."

Mr Botha said Miss Manning and her companion had been allowed into South Africa despite the fact they had been involved in the picketing of South African products in Ireland.

"The SA Government has no objection to foreigners visiting South Africa in order to inform themselves of circumstances here," Mr Botha said. "This is an open society and even critics are welcome to assess the situation locally."

Mr Botha added: "We felt that if she (Miss Manning) and her companion were honestly and genuinely concerned about the welfare of blacks in this country, they would at least try to arrive at an objective assessment of the impact of their picketing campagin on black people of South Africa."

Mr Botha said the visitors appeared to deliberately want to embarass the government.

"Events have demonstrated that Miss Manning and her companion were either the instigators of or participatns in an underhand ploy deliberately calculated to embarrass the South African Government. It is clear that the guests of the SACC and the group as a whole had no interest whatever in the welfare of the communities in this country affected by the disinvestment and boycott campaign overseas.

"The sole purpose was to fuel their own prejudices and bring the SA Government into disrepute."

Mr Botha said the government had no alternative but to refuse the other visitors entry, and to place them on the first available plane out of South Africa.

"It stands to reason that we could not submit to an objectionable strategy of this nature."

Mr Botha said he was uncertain about the involvement of the SACC in what he called "this sordid affair," and added: "I trust it will in due course explain its involvement."

It is expected that the 13 Irish not allowed into South Africa will be sent back to Britain on a British Airways flight scheduled to take off from Jan Smuts Airport tonight.

Council of Churches on Action

MB100903 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The South African Council of Churches, SACC, is accusing the government of preventing critics from getting a firsthand view of South Africa. SACC official Dr Wolfgang Kisner was reacting to the authorities' refusal to allow a group of Irish antiapartheid activists to enter South Africa. The activists were sent back to London last night. Dr Kisner says the move contradicts repeated official statements inviting critics to visit the country for themselves.

[Begin Kisner recording] I believe that the authorities would not like in this situation to have people from overseas get firsthand contact. That is why they refused to let them in. Of course, we know exactly what happens in the country and I do not think they would like other people to know that too accurately. They were invited by Bishop Tutu, when he was still general secretary of the SACC, and they had a lot of interest in the South African situation. Is suppose the authorities themselves say, you must come and look and see what the situation is, and this quite sensible. [End recording]

Indian, Progressive Parties Make Merger Moves

MB080720 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] There are moves to forge a political alliance between the Indian Solidarity Party and the white PFP [Progressive Federal Party].

Moves follow the recent scrapping of the law banning people of different races from belonging to the same political parties. Solidarity's secretary Mahmoud Rajab says a formal alliance will only be discussed later this year, but he has told CAPITAL about the benefits of such a step.

[Begin Rajab recording] The benefits of an alliance, of course, is that all parties working toward peaceful change in a certain direction will all be able to now consolidate their efforts, and of course it goes without saying that all parties therefore can also share resources and information as well as in this fight against apartheid. [End recording]

The by-elections in five white constituencies are to be held at the end of October. Recommendations to be made to the state president by the home affairs minister, Stoffel Botha, that the by-elections take place on October the 30th and nominations be held on September 23. The white seats which have fallen vacant are Port Natal, Bethlehem, Vryburg, Sasolburg, and Springs. The minister says voters lists to be used in the by-elections will close at the end of August.

ZAMBIA

Tanzania's Nyerere Begins Talks With Kaunda

MB091944 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] His excellency, President Kaunda, has said Zambia has followed Tanzania's success under President Julius Nyerere with appreciation, and is proud to have shared that country's achievements.

Speaking at State House before holding talks with Mwalimu [teacher] Nyerere, who has been in the country on a 1-day visit, Dr Kaunda said Tanzania has many economic problems, just like Zambia, and explained that she has, however, managed to score success, especially in reducing illiteracy.

President Kaunda highly praised the personal relations between him and the president which, he said, have resulted in the establishment of a major joint economic venture, like Tanzania-Zambia pipeline, Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia railway] and the Zambia-Tanzania road services.

Dr Kaunda also spoke highly of President Nyerere, who is retiring from the presidency this year, especially on his assistance to Zambia's independence struggle and for liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, and now to Namibia and South Africa.

Mwalimu Nyerere said he hopes Zambia will give his successor the same cooperation that has been accorded him, and added that he will remain a freedom fighter in his capacity as chairman of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party. He said southern Africa cannot avoid South Africa's aggression until apartheid is defeated, and pointed out that apartheid can also not afford to have stable independent African countries around, and (?wanted) destabilization.

The Tanzanian leader has meanwhile returned to his country, and was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by President Kaunda, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other high-ranking party and government officials.

President Kaunda later commended Lusaka residents and party militants for the warm reception given to Dr Nyerere. Speaking in Nyanja, Dr Kaunda said Zambia can only solve her present problems through unity.

ZIMBABWE

Further on Violence Following Elections

Minister Deploys More Police

MB091822 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1816 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 9, SAPA — The minister of home affairs, Dr Simbi Mubako, today deployed more police throughout Harare's black suburbs to curb further politically-motivated violence sweeping the area, as well as other parts of the country.

He said there had been some deaths reported as a result of the disturbances, but he could not specify or elaborate. The number of injured remains unknown. He said several arrests had been made and police investigations were continuing.

"Groups of people who identify themselves with the winners of the elections have taken it upon themselves to do violence on those they suspect to have supported minority parties," said Dr Mubako.

Some "criminals" had taken advantage of the situation to pose as members of ZANU (PF), assaulting people and stealing money and property, he said. "The government will not allow such a situation to continue."

The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had instructed members of his party to stop forthwith all forms of violence, said Dr Mubako. There were no further reports tonight of fresh violence elsewhere in the country.

He said in Harare itself violence had now stopped except for "a few pockets here and there" but the situation should be back to normal soon.

"I appeal to all Zimbabweans to remain calm. The security forces will bring the situation under control," he said.

Meanwhile, ZANU Politburo member and former minister of information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who was among party leaders to visit the affected areas this evening, said the situation was now "calm and it will be completely calm by the end of the day."

He added that those who had had their belongings thrown out into the streets should now move back into their homes. However, hundreds of families whose homes had been ransacked have sought refuge at police stations in the suburbs for the night.

ZAPU Candidate Killed

MB091554 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1548 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 9, SAPA — A defeated ZAPU candidate in the Zimbabwe elections was axed to death in the wave of violence which continued overnight and today in some of Harare's black suburbs and other parts of the country.

The number of injured is not know as rampaging mobs of supporters of the victorious ZANU (PF) smashed and burned property of minority party followers, breaking into their homes and throwing household goods onto the streets — in many cases making bonfires of them.

The dead man is Mr Simon Charuruka, 55, candidate for Dr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU in the constituency of Dzivaragekwa, near Harare, who failed in a dash for his life from a gang of 500

who had hounded him from his house and set about him with axes and clubs.

Unconfirmed reports say it is possible that three others have been killed in the breakdown of order in Harare's suburbs since last night.

Hundreds of blacks have already been made homeless and township residents fear the situation will get worse without urgent action by the police, who according to reports coming out of the disturbed areas, seem to be powerless or unwilling to make a firm move to restore order.

And so far the mobs have ignored the plea last night by former minister of home affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako, to halt the violence or face "ruthless police action."

In the daytime, most of those on the rampage appear to be women and youths, but last night they were reinforced by men returning from work. But police claimed last night that the situation was back to normal.

Elsewhere in the country the charred body of a man killed in the political violence was found in a suburb of the iron and steel town of Redcliff, in the Midlands.

At the St Mary's police station in the town of Chitungwiza, south of Harare, where about 100 refugees had gathered today, Mr Zarous Takapera, who stood for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC, alleged that a party supporter had been killed by a mob on Sunday while trying to defend his home. He claimed that two of the mob were also killed.

Mugabe Urges End to Violence

MB091856 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Muabe has appealed to all party members and officials in the Harare Province to stop the violence and lawlessness which had been experienced of late.

The prime minister said the police have been instructed to arrest all the people who continue to cause violence and remove furniture and other belongings from the homes of other people. All property which has been remvoed from other hoems should be returned immediately.

Violence 'Apparently Over'

MB100928 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] The violence that broke out after Zimbabwe's general election last week is apparently over. In Harare, government supporters took it upon themselves to revenge against those people who voted for the opposition parties by forcibly ejecting them from their council-owned housing in black townships. According to a government spokesman, police reinforcements have been sent to affected areas, and a number of people have been arrested.

Registrar General Announces New Senators

MB091957 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The registrar general, Comrade Tobaiwa Mudede, has announced the names of those who have been elected to the Senate with effect from 16th of this month.

Those named from the common roll are Comrades Joshua Masilela, (Dzikamai Mabayire), (Jacob Mbenda), (Benson Mbemera), Callistus Ndlovu, (Sani Takawira), (Mudomeni Chivende), Joshua Dube, Joseph Culverwell, Mark Dube, (Joseph Kaparadza), Lameck Chitanda, (Ruwizi Ziyenge), and (George Chinengundu).

And from the white roll are Charles (Mckenzie-Scott), (Philip Hedals), Peter Flanagan, Terrence Oatt, John Probert, Peter van der Byl, Shelagh van Reenen, George Hartley, George (Hayters), and William Whaley.

The announcement was made at Mashonganyika Building in Harare today.